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Lebanon, Egypt to restore trade links

CAIRO (R) — Lebanon and Egypt have agreed in principle to restore trade relations, Lebanese Minister of Economy, Trade and Tourism Ibrahim Halawi was Friday quoted as saying. In an interview with the official Middle East News Agency (MENA), Mr. Halawi said: "Trade relations between the two countries were initially agreed to be subject once again to the 1965 Lebanese-Egyptian trade protocol." He said the 1965 agreement, severed in 1981, stipulated tariff-free trade between Egypt and Lebanon. Mr. Halawi's visit, which started on Wednesday, is seen here as further evidence of a rapid rapprochement between Egypt and the rest of the Arab world, which mostly broke ties with Cairo for its 1979 treaty with Israel.

Grenade hurled at Israeli tank

BEIRUT (R) — A rocket-propelled grenade was fired at an Israeli tank on the Beirut-Damascus road Friday, but there were no casualties, an Israeli military spokesman said. The incident happened between the towns of Kahale and Aley, close to an Israeli checkpoint. Israeli forces began searching the area and Lebanese security sources said the Israelis had cut the highway. Two days ago, two Israeli soldiers were killed and two wounded in an ambush south of the highway.

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Salah presents credentials to U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (Petra) — Jordan's permanent delegate to the United Nations, Abdullah Salah, Thursday presented his credentials to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Moelemann concludes visit to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — West German Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Jürgen Moelemann left Jordan Thursday after a three-day visit, during which he had talks with His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem and senior officials. The talks centred on developments in the Middle East region, and bilateral relations between Jordan and the Federal Republic of Germany. Mr. Moelemann was seen off at Amman Airport by senior Foreign Ministry officials and the West German ambassador to Jordan.

Yaqub-Khan leaves Amman after visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzadeh Yaqub-Khan left Amman Friday at the end of a four-day visit to Jordan. During his stay in Jordan, Mr. Yaqub-Khan discussed with His Majesty King Hussein the Middle East situation and the latest developments in the Palestinian issue. They also discussed the situation in Lebanon, the Gulf war and relations between Jordan and Pakistan. The Pakistani foreign minister also discussed with Jordanian officials various issues of joint interest which will be discussed in the forthcoming non-aligned summit in New Delhi.

Hunger strike in London to support Palestinians

AMMAN (J.T.) — Members of a British committee for "solidarity with the Palestinian people" staged a three-hour hunger strike in London Friday, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said Friday. The strike is part of an information campaign which will last one month to acquaint the British and world public with the "inhumanitarian practices of the Israeli occupation authorities against Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners in Israeli jails, Petra said. The committee will also stage processions, the news agency added.

4 Israeli soldiers 'guilty' of brutality against Arabs

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — An Israeli military court Thursday convicted four soldiers on charges of indiscriminate harassment and brutality in putting down Palestinian demonstration in the occupied West Bank last year. Three other Israeli soldiers were acquitted of the charges at the conclusion of a three-month trial. The court rejected claims by the defence that Israeli Army Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Rafael Eitan had issued orders for people to be beaten or humiliated. It found instead, that he had issued written orders outlining a "forceful strong-arm policy" of harassment, arrest and economic sanctions against demonstrators.

Lebanon talks reportedly make 'slow progress'

NETANYA, Israel (R) — Israeli and Lebanese negotiators ended a two-day session Friday, reporting "slow progress" towards agreement on a withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

The seven-week-old negotiations have so far failed to narrow major differences on "security" arrangements in South Lebanon sought by Israel.

Friday's round, the 17th, consisted of two sub-committee meetings and the low-level negotiations will resume in this Mediterranean resort on Monday, officials said.

A spokesman for the United States team mediating in the talks said progress was slow but steady. Israeli delegation leader David Kimehe spoke of "some progress."

No details were disclosed. The differences in the negotiations were underlined Thursday when a Lebanese spokesman firmly restated that his delegation opposed Israel's demand for three Israeli-manned early warning stations in South Lebanon.

The two sides also disagree on how the zone should be policed. U.S. special envoy Philip Habib has been commuting between Israel and Lebanon in an attempt to narrow the gap.

Friday's session ended with a birthday party for Morris Draper, leader of the U.S. team. "You all know my birthday wish," he quipped as he cut a cake.

Marines plan patrols

Meanwhile, American Marines plan to start patrols Saturday throughout the "Greater Beirut" area in support of the Lebanese army's move to take control of the whole capital, the U.S. embassy said.

The decision will need final approval from U.S. armed forces chiefs, the embassy said.

Two days ago thousands of Lebanese army soldiers took over security duties in east Beirut from the predominantly Christian rightist militias that used to rule there. The following day they were joined by French and Italian troops from the multinational peacekeeping force now in Lebanon.

Keep France out of Geneva talks, Cheysson tells Soviets

MOSCOW (R) — French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson ended talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko Friday in which he repeatedly stressed that France's nuclear weapons should be kept out of Soviet-U.S. arms control talks in Geneva.

Mr. Cheysson told a press conference France rejected all suggestions that its nuclear forces should be taken into consideration, as proposed by the Soviet Union, in the Geneva talks. "The French nuclear deterrent is not at the disposition of our allies," he said. "It is not designed to protect the entire territory of the Atlantic alliance."

The Soviet Union has proposed that its medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe be reduced to the same number as those of France and Britain combined.

The Lebanese army and multinational force have been in west Beirut since last September, after Israeli forces besieged the city forcing a Palestinian withdrawal and disarmed Lebanese leftist militias.

The embassy said that unlike the French and Italians, the Marines would not take up fixed positions in the areas of the capital just taken over by the Lebanese army.

The 1,200 Marines in Lebanon hold fixed positions around Beirut airport and have sent patrols of jeeps into parts of east Beirut.

U.S. sources said the Marines would operate in areas they had not previously entered.

The restoration of state control over Beirut, which had been under the sway of various armed militias since the 1975-76 civil war, was designed to show the government's determination to re-establish its authority throughout the country.

At present everywhere outside Beirut is controlled by either Israeli troops, Syrian forces, Palestinian fighters or Lebanese militias.

Compulsory military service

Compulsory military service will be introduced in Lebanon on April 18 in an attempt to build up a national army capable of maintaining security in the faction-ridden country, military sources said Friday.

At present the armed forces have a nominal strength of 23,750, all volunteers and almost all in the army. But their effective strength is believed to be lower.

The army is too small to keep the peace in the whole of Lebanon where there are many private militias, some larger and better equipped than the government's forces.

Foreign Minister Elie Salem told a press conference this week that the aim was to create an army of 40,000 men, later rising to 60,000, in addition to a 10,000-strong border protection force.

Mr. Cheysson said the development of Soviet SS-20 missiles had destroyed an equilibrium in Europe. These could reach Western Europe in minutes but could not reach the United States, so an American counterstrike was not necessarily automatic.

Mr. Cheysson said he was convinced that the deterrent power of nuclear weapons was still a force for peace, but only so long as there was a mutual balance.

But he added that the balance of power had to be restored.

"We wish that that balance may be on as low a level as possible," he said. "But the affair does not concern us directly."

After spending the weekend in Leningrad, Mr. Cheysson is due to return to Moscow on Monday to deliver a message from French President Francois Mitterrand to Yuri Andropov.

U.S. says Nimitz chased off Libyan fighter planes

WASHINGTON (R) — Two Libyan MIG-23 fighter planes approached the U.S. aircraft carrier Nimitz near the Gulf of Sidra this week before being chased off by the ship's F-14 jets, administration officials said Friday.

The incident took place as the nuclear-powered carrier was moving in the Eastern Mediterranean off Libya.

They said the Nimitz, which carries about 90 aircraft, was on a regular patrol when radar contact was made with the Soviet-built Libyan fighters. Planes from the carrier took off after the MIG-23s, which then turned back.

The officials said no shots were fired in the incident near the disputed Gulf of Sidra, where F-14s from the Nimitz shot down two Libyan SU-22s in August, 1981, after they allegedly opened fire on the Americans.

U.S. officials said this week that four AWACS radar planes had been sent to Egypt amid reports of a Libyan military build-up near its border with Sudan.

They said the air and naval movements were not linked directly to any Libyan threat but might help to reduce tensions in the region.

UAE assails U.S.

Meanwhile a United Arab Emirates (UAE) newspaper said the



Palestine Liberation Organisation Executive Committee Chairman Yasser Arafat (left) Thursday confers with George Habbash (centre), leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine and

Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, during the Palestine National Council meetings being held in Algiers (A.P. wirephoto)

Saiqa urges opposition to Reagan plan

ALGIERS (R) — A pro-Syrian Palestinian leader said Friday a consensus of Palestinian rejected President Reagan's plan for Palestinian self-rule.

Isam Al Qadi, leader of the Saika commando group, told the Palestine National Council (PNC) that it was not enough to reject President Reagan's plan for Palestinian autonomy.

"We must all struggle together... to thwart it," he said, adding that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should strengthen its strategic alliance with the Soviet Union.

The Reagan plan calls for Palestinian self-rule in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip in association with Jordan.

The PNC, the Palestinian parliament in exile, is expected during its current session here to decide the PLO's formal response to the

Reagan plan, which has been cautiously welcomed by PLO leader Yasser Arafat.

Other Middle East peace proposals put forward since last summer's battle of Beirut will also be discussed.

Election of new members

PLO sources said a debate Friday on a move to nominate new members to the PNC indicated an undercurrent of opposition to Mr. Arafat's running of the PLO. But his supporters and members of his own commando group Fatah, backbone of the PLO, are believed to have a clear majority in the PNC, the sources said.

A series of headline speakers have criticised Mr. Arafat's diplomatic moves to sound out Middle East peace proposals put forward since last summer's PLO withdrawal from Israeli-besieged Beirut. The PLO leader has yet to defend his policies.

PNC spokesman Ahmad Abdul Rahman told reporters the meeting was expected to end on Tuesday, two days later than scheduled. The extension had been caused by the number of speakers.

Friday's session included a lengthy procedural debate over a move by the PLO leadership, which is dominated by Mr. Arafat and his supporters, to nominate new members to the PNC.

After a strong defence of the nominations from Mr. Arafat, the PNC voted to accept 23 military officials—staunch supporters of the PLO leader—and six independents.

The principle of accepting 12 new women members was referred to a committee.

NCC speaker returns after PNC opening session in Algiers

'PLO unity is common Arab concern'

AMMAN (Petra) — National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Ahmad Al Qadi returned home Friday after attending the opening session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) in Algiers.

Mr. Al Qadi told the correspondent of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, that Jordan "hopes to see the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) maintain the unity of its ranks."

He added that such concern is shared by most Arab countries and peace-loving nations.

"The PNC meeting was a good forum for expressing this concern and emphasising its significance."

Mr. Arafat said. He pointed out that speakers at the meeting from 45 nations called on the council to adhere to Palestinian national unity, and express their support for the PLO leadership.

Mr. Arafat said his contacts with PLO members made him feel that "such a unity is a common concern," and added that "those who hoped to see the PLO's unity crack have lost their bets."

General concern with maintaining a special and distinctive relationship between the Jordanian and Palestinian people were quite evident at the PNC meeting, Mr. Arafat said.

The NCC speaker clarified that "the few who came to the PNC meetings to induce views counter to Palestinian unity, unanimity had found the climate rather unsuitable for their ends." A general consensus was the most important accomplishment, which is of great consequence at the present, he said.

Mr. Arafat expressed his belief that all topics on the PNC agenda would be tackled by its members with a high sense of responsibility and concern for the PLO's unity.

Mr. Arafat was met at the Amman Airport by Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, NCC member Jamal Al Sha'er and senior NCC officials.

President Ceausescu also made a speech at the banquet welcoming the King to Romania and said the visit "is an indication of the good relations between Romania and Jordan."

President Ceausescu called for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and the respect of Lebanon's unity and independence. He said: "No comprehensive settlement in the area could be achieved without a total Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination as well as guaranteeing the security and stability of all the people of the region."

They also discussed bilateral relations in various fields. Attending the talks from the

King said the "two leaders asserted the significance of the activities of the joint Romanian-Jordanian governmental committee in the field of economic and technological cooperation."

The statement said the King Hussein and President Ceausescu "exchanged views on current international issues, particularly those concerning international peace and security, the settlement of disputes by peaceful means, the Middle East situation and the efforts being made to achieve just, durable and comprehensive peace in the area," and pledged "to support European security and cooperation, to bridge the gap between rich and poor countries, to establish a new international economic order, and to take urgent measures for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and to prompt the smaller, developing and non-aligned countries to play a bigger and more effective role in international affairs."

The King and the accompanying delegation Friday arrived in Belgrade from Bucharest and started talks with Yugoslav Federal President Petar Stambolic and senior Yugoslav officials.

At a banquet hosted in his honour by the Yugoslav president, the King said the "Arab Nation, particularly the Palestinian people, only seek to regain their rights and live in peace with all peoples. It also seeks to enable the Palestinian people to return home and regain their legitimate rights as approved by the United Nations."

"What aggravates the danger and the deterioration of the situation in the entire Middle East is the time element which gives Israel the opportunity to consolidate its occupation of Arab lands. It also allows Israel to continue the implementation of its expansionist and settlement plans together with actual annexation and changing the demographic, social and economic structure as is happening in the Arab city of Jerusalem in particular, and in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip in general," the King said.

The spokesman said the 42-year-old official, attached to the Soviet trade delegation in Cologne, was detained as he waited to get the documents from a West German contact in the city centre.

The Soviet suspect, whom the Interior Ministry identified Thursday only by the name Batschev, did not have diplomatic immunity and thus was placed under arrest, the spokesman added.

A Justice Ministry spokesman refused to identify the West German contact but said he had confessed and told them of the planned rendezvous.

The prosecutor's office spokesman said the Soviet official met his West German contact 11 times since Jan. 21 last year and paid him a total of some 5,000 marks (\$2,000) for information.

Arabs believe in peace for all, Hussein says

BUCHAREST (Petra) — Arabs seek justice and peace and believe that peace should prevail upon all the nations in the Middle East, His Majesty King Hussein said here Thursday.

King Hussein, who paid a one-day visit to Romania in response to an invitation by President Nicolae Ceausescu, was speaking at a banquet he hosted in honour of the Romanian president.

The King said that the Arab desire for peace has prompted them to adopt a unified stand as reflected in the Fez Arab summit resolutions which call for diplomatic efforts to solve the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Fez resolutions call for international legitimacy of the rights of the Palestinian people and total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, particularly Arab Jerusalem, granting the Palestinians their right to a homeland and self-determination, the King pointed out.

"The suffering, turbulence and instability which the whole world is witnessing in the Middle East confirm beyond any doubt that the Palestinian issue was and still is the crux of the dispute in this sensitive and vital area, affecting the security, progress and prosperity of the world," the King said.

The King said that "in view of the constant challenges and aggression the Middle East is facing, it is now in dire need to attract the efforts of sincere leaders and peace-loving peoples."

"Perhaps the forthcoming non-aligned summit in New Delhi might provide a real opportunity for the peace which we all seek. The Middle East issue will be a test for the ability and cooperation of the Non-Aligned Movement to assert its role in the making of peace which should be based on justice, right and equality, and in putting an end to injustice and aggression in our area and the rest of the world," he said.

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FEATURES

The Reichstag still falls short of housing 'parliament of free and united Germany'

By Robert Woodward

Reuter

WEST BERLIN (R) — Fifty years ago this month, the Reichstag died in the most ominous fire of the 20th century.

Fifty years later the restored building is still no closer to serving the function it was designed for: To house the parliament of a free and united Germany.

On the night of Feb. 27, 1933, just four weeks after Adolf Hitler had been proclaimed chancellor, Berliners awoke to find flames leaping from the glass dome of the Reichstag. By the morning it was a burnt-out shell.

The blaze provided the Nazis with an excuse to complete their ruthless takeover of power. When they relinquished it 12 years later, much of Germany resembled the gutted Reichstag.

Half a million people this year will visit the building, still pockmarked with bullet and shrapnel holes from World War II and housing no more than a permanent exhibition entitled "Questions of German History."

And from the top of its steps they will look across the Berlin Wall 20 metres away and into the eyes of East German border guards.

The symbolism of the building is as potent for the Germans of today as it was for the Prussians who built it in the 1890s.

Richard Stuecklen, president of West Germany's Bundestag, called it "a symbol of national unity for all Germans. Its location in the former capital of the empire serves as both an admonition and a reminder of our responsibility."

The truth about the Reichstag fire will never be known for certain. While it was still spreading, the police arrested a young Dutch Communist, Marinus Van Der Lubbe, who was found in the otherwise deserted building, and charged him with arson.

Hermann Goering, the interior minister, called Van Der Lubbe a pawn in a Communist plot to launch a campaign of terror.

The following day, the president signed a decree put forward by Hitler suspending constitutional guarantees of individual freedom, freedom of assembly, the right to form organizations and the right to property.

By the end of July 1933 there was only one political party in Germany — the Nazis. The state was daily employing violence to

govern, most of its political opponents had either been arrested or had fled abroad and the first concentration camps had opened in Oranienburg and Dachau.

Many people believe the Nazis started the fire and then planted Van Der Lubbe, who had been arrested previously for attempted arson and who was found guilty of high treason at a show trial and executed.

In 1967 a West Berlin district court tried to set the record straight, saying Van Der Lubbe should have been sentenced to eight years in prison, not to death, for arson. But last month the West Berlin supreme court refused to rehear his trial because no legal possibility existed for cases decided by a pre-war court to be judged anew.

The building which the hapless

Dutchman destroyed — or did not destroy — was erected between 1884 and 1894 to house the imperial German parliament, or Diet, which had sat in the premises of the former Royal Prussian Porcelain Company since 1871.

Fierce debate surrounded the choice of position and architectural style before the plans of Frankfurt architect Paul Wallot were chosen for a site close to the Brandenburg Gate, the triumphal arch which now leads nowhere, caught in the no-man's-land between West and East Berlin.

Wallot's high renaissance design proved popular with Kaiser Wilhelm II and the people of Berlin. But it was less so with the Diet's members due to its lack of individual offices and meeting rooms for parliamentary committees.

The imperial constitution of 1871 had provided for an elected parliament but it was basically anti-parliamentarian — for instance, its members were barred from conducting or controlling foreign and military policy.

Significantly, the Kaiser only allowed the finishing touch to Wallot's design — an inscription over the main entrance reading: "Dem Deutschen Volk" (to the German people) — shortly before his abdication in late 1918.

On Nov. 8, 1918, Social Democrat Philipp Scheidemann proclaimed the republic from the balcony of the Reichstag.

But the new Weimar Republic was weakened by political instability, while worldwide economic collapse in the early 1930s

increased support in Germany for the national Socialists (Nazis) both inside and outside parliament.

This support culminated in Adolf Hitler being proclaimed chancellor by President Paul Von Hindenburg on Jan. 30, 1933 with the words: "And now gentlemen, forward with God."

The Nazis held only three posts in Hitler's cabinet but Hermann Goering controlled the vital Prussian Ministry of the Interior, enabling him to replace hundreds of civil servants with fellow Nazis immediately after Hitler's takeover of power.

He formed an auxiliary police force, mostly Nazi thugs, because he claimed the resources of the regular police force were overstretched.

On Feb. 24 the Communist Party headquarters in Berlin were raided by the police in search of a pretext to smash Hitler's most powerful opponents.

The burning of the Reichstag three days later provided the pretext.

The Reichstag, further damaged by bombing and ground attack, was left in ruins at the end of

World War II as a reminder of the destruction the Nazi regime had unleashed.

A decision to rebuild was finally taken in the mid-1950s. After 14 years of reconstruction work, the building was reopened exactly 100 years after the first imperial parliament had convened in 1871.

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HOME NEWS

Arab food output must be enlarged, pleads seminar

AMMAN (Petra) — The seminar on agricultural credit facilities and the pricing of fertilisers, which concluded its meetings at the Amman Chamber of Industry Thursday, recommended that Arab countries increase their agricultural and food production, improve the economic conditions of their urban and rural sectors and increase the profitability of their agricultural exports.

The seminar, which was organised by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in cooperation with the Arab Organisation for Industrial Development (AOID), also recommended more use of modern technology in agriculture, price subsidies for agricultural crops and increased agricultural credit, research and irrigation programmes.

Police chase murder suspect to Cairo

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Ra'i newspaper said that a vicious murder, whose victim was Hafez Abdul Rahman owner and manager of Al Fayha' hotel in Saqf Al Seil street in Amman, took place Thursday.

The murder suspect, Azzam Abdul Salam, an Egyptian national who was working at the hotel, stabbed his employer several times while he was asleep killing him instantaneously. The murderer then opened the safe and stole all the money in it. He then left the room where his victim was lying and stayed at the hotel until the afternoon when he headed to Amman Airport and left on the Cairo flight which departed at 8:00 p.m.

Following the discovery of the body, the police began investigating the incident, and the Jordanian authorities contacted INTERPOL in Cairo to apprehend the suspect. To that end, a Jordanian security team will leave for Cairo to follow up the procedures for the extradition of the defendant.

Forecast predicts snow

AMMAN (J.T.) — Snow fell in the hilly areas of Jordan Friday evening, and the weatherman said that another snowfall is expected as a depression is positioned north of Cyprus. According to the Meteorological Department, Jordan will be affected by this depression resulting in cold and rainy weather.

No casualties were reported by the Public Security Department who warned all drivers to avoid using the roads leading from Ghor Al Safi to Aqaba and Qasr due to strong winds, heavy rains and had visioo caused by thick fog.

According to the Public Security Department official the rest of the roads are clear except the road leading to Al Tafila where visibility is unclear due to sandy winds. Therefore, the official warned, all drivers should avoid this road if possible.

Airbus demo plane to arrive

AMMAN (J.T.) — A demonstration flight of the A310 Airbus will take off from Amman Airport Sunday Feb. 20. The aim of the flight is to promote the sales of the new aircraft manufactured by Airbus Industries, according to a press release by Airbus Industries.

Alia, The Royal Jordanian Airline, currently has a fleet of Boeing and TriStar aircrafts, but the fleet does not include the Airbus. The A310 aircraft, which has a passenger capacity of between 210 and 265 seats, was expected to leave Toulouse Friday Feb. 18 to embark on a 17 day demonstration tour to the Middle East and the Far East.

The tour will take the aircraft to the nine countries of: Yemen Arab Republic, Jordan, Kuwait, Bahrain, Oman, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Japan and the Republic of Korea.

The demonstration in each of these countries is expected to show the qualities of the A310, a twin engine aircraft which is the

Noor at play for disabled

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Friday attended a performance of a play entitled "to reap, you have to plant" at the Hussein Youth City. The receipts from the play will be used for the benefit of the disabled.

The aim of the play is to bring the plight of the disabled to people's attention, and to try to gain an increase in resources so as to assist in the rehabilitation of handicapped. The play also shows as an example the good care which disabled people in the country have been receiving from social institutions.

Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid was also in what proved to be a large audience.

Director outlines natural resources

AMMAN (Petra) — Director-General of the Natural Resources Authority Yusef Al Nimri gave a lecture Thursday on mineral, water and energy resources in Jordan. In his address to new diplomats, who were attending a course at the Arab Organisation for Administrative Sciences, Mr. Nimri referred to the tremendous reserves of phosphate, potash and other minerals discovered in Jordan. He also referred to the feasibility of using Jordan's shale oil for energy purposes.

The lecture also included an outline of surface and underground water reserves in Jordan, and details of the volume of present water consumption, and the prospective future needs for irrigation, industry and domestic

latest model developed by Airbus Industrie. Its main features are its passenger comfort, quietness, outstanding fuel efficiency and wide-body cargo capacity, according to the company's press release.

Top Airbus management, including its President Bernard Latiere, Executive Vice-President Roger Beteille and a team of management sales, flight and support personnel will accompany the Airbus 310 during the scheduled tour.

The Airbus Industrie is a consortium of French, W. German, British and Spanish civil aviation industries, established in December 1970.

By January 1983, Airbus Industrie had made firm sales of 350 aircraft to 46 customers around the world, the press release continued.

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Her Majesty Queen Noor watches a performance of the play "to reap you have to plant" staged at the Hussein Youth City Friday (Petra photo)

Queen Noor presides over graduation of 83 JNC student nurses

AMMAN (Petra) — Three groups of nurses graduated Thursday from the Jordanian Nursing College (JNC) in a ceremony presided by Her Majesty Queen Noor.

During the graduation, which was held at the Hussein Youth City, Queen Noor handed the certificates to the 83 graduand nurses and presented awards to those who had excelled.

At the beginning of the ceremony, Health Minister Zuhair

Malhas made a speech praising Queen Noor's continuous interest in raising the standard of the nursing profession, including the opportunities given to them to go on training courses abroad.

Dr. Malhas said a higher national committee had been formed to study the conditions of nurses in the country with the aim of encouraging people to join the profession.

Asfour returns from economic talks in Baghdad Iraq, Jordan discuss oil pipeline to Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — Industry and Trade Minister Walid Asfour has praised the positive results of the talks which the Jordanian economic delegation had with Iraqi officials during their visit to Baghdad this week.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, on his return to Amman on Thursday Mr. Asfour said that the talks he had dealt with all aspects of cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, irrigation, water, oil, transport and telecommunications between the two countries. He said that at the end of the discussions the two delegations had signed joint minutes of the meetings which illustrated the extent of the agreement between the two sides.

Speaking about the most important parts of the agreement, Mr. Asfour said a consensus had been reached to increase trade between the two countries. An allocation of JD 15 million worth of Jordanian commodities had been allocated for export to Iraq. These commodities will be exported to Iraq through the medium of the Jordanian trade centre in Baghdad, in addition to other private trade agreements which totalled well over JD 70 million in 1982.

Mr. Asfour added that the same amount was allocated for Iraqi trade centre exports to Jordan, and that the two delegations agreed to exchange trade delegations.

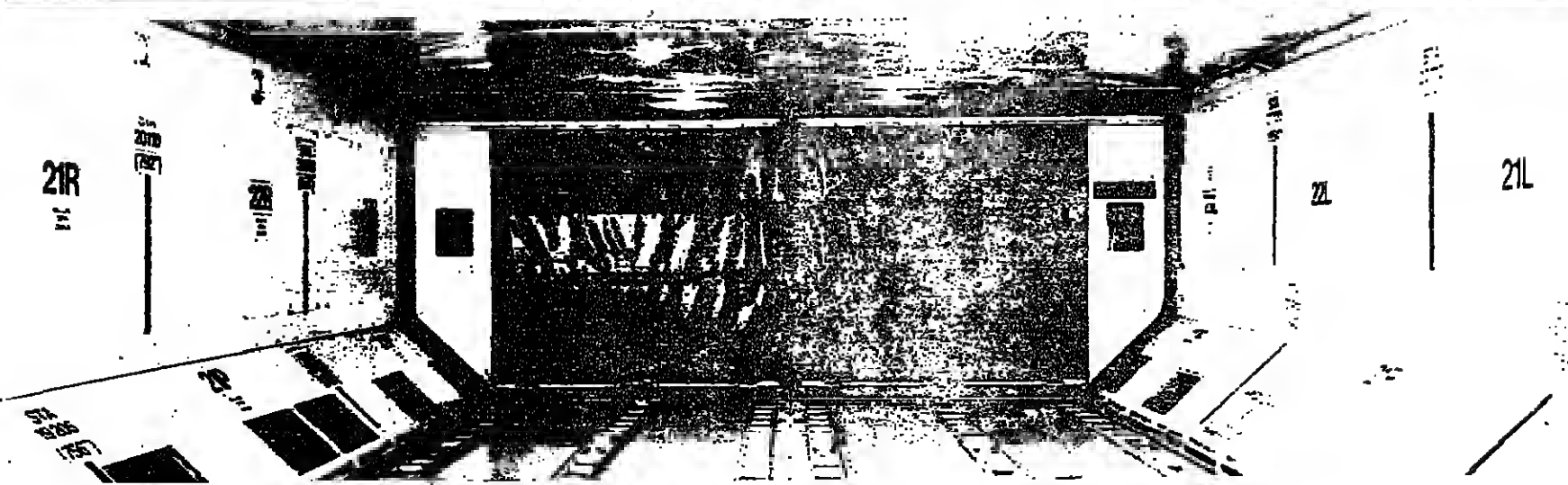
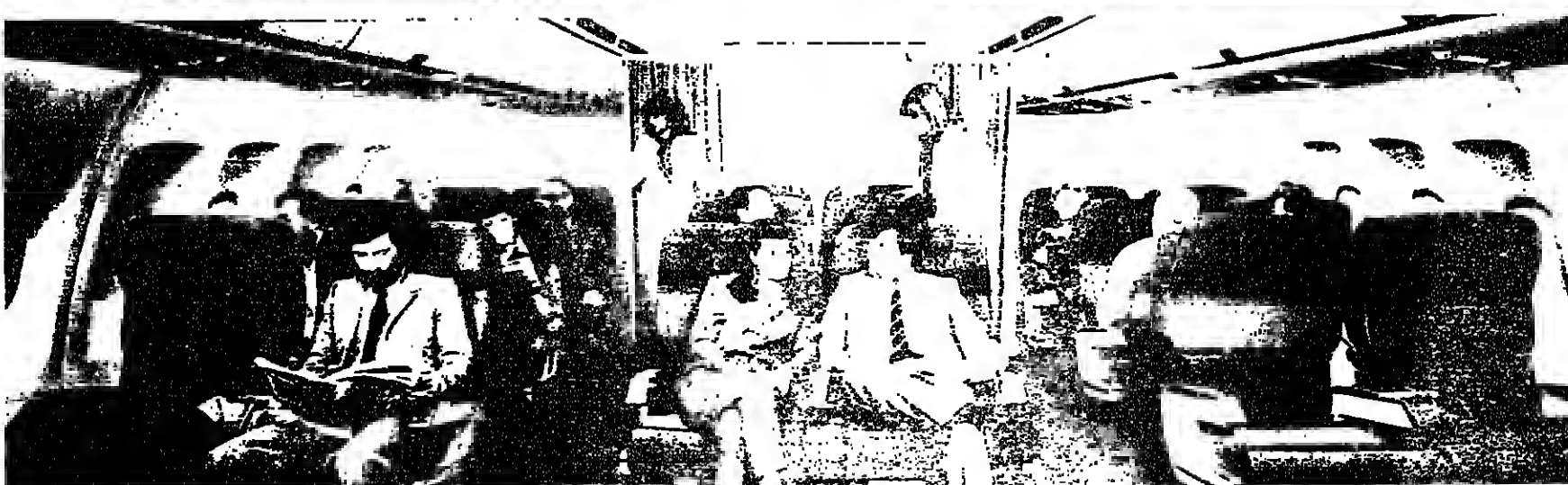
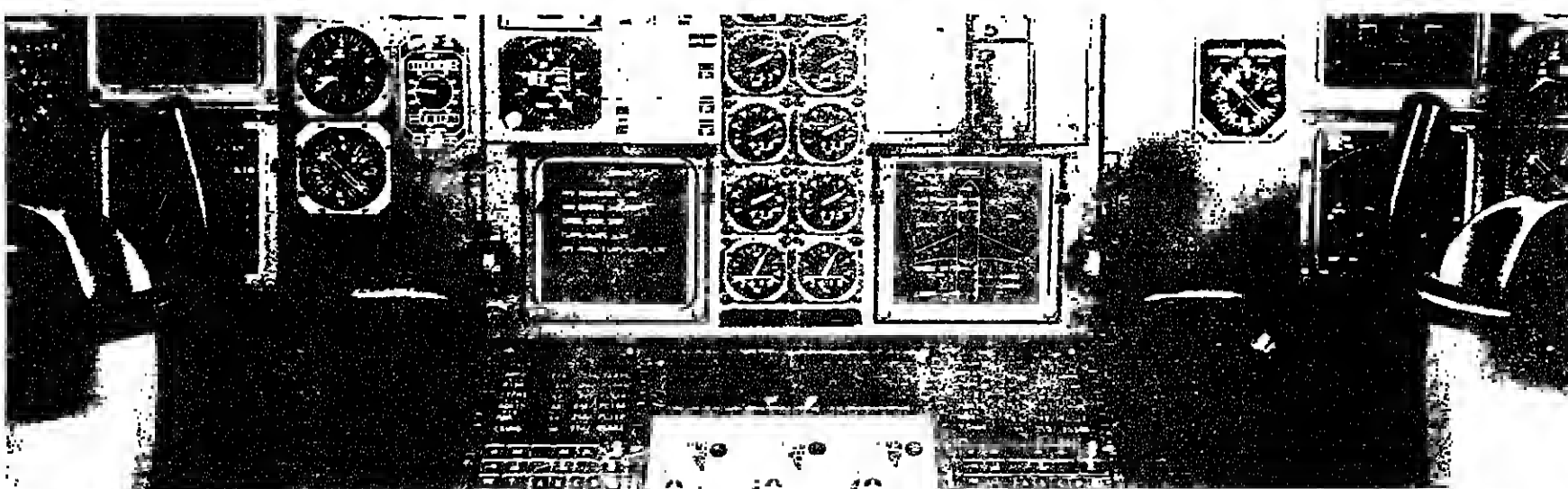
In the field of transport and telecommunications, he said, the two sides reviewed the steps which had been taken to link Jordan and Iraq through a joint microwave network. They also decided to develop the transport of goods to Iraq via Aqaba: to build more warehouses in Jordan to store grain and flour bound for Iraq, to increase land transport traffic between the two countries, and to provide special and reciprocal facilities for airlines landing in each other's countries.

In the field of agriculture, Mr. Asfour said agreement was reached to increase the exchange of agricultural products, eggs, and canned food. The Jordanian delegation also agreed to give all possible facilities to an Iraqi technical delegation currently visiting Jordan.

The Iraqi delegation also agreed to export Iraqi crude oil via Jordanian territory through a special pipeline extending from northern Jordan to Aqaba. The two delegations also agreed to establish joint industrial projects to facilitate economic integration between the two countries.

Mr. Asfour said that, during his stay in Baghdad, he also represented Jordan in the ministerial meeting of a group of Asian states held there on Feb. 14, which saw 35 Asian countries, as well as representatives from international organisations, participating in the meeting. He said the participants in the meeting issued a general declaration expressing their extreme concern at the decline of the rate of growth in the developing world below the anticipated levels. They also expressed their regret at the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war, which has led to a drain on the resources of these two developing countries, and called for the ending of the conflict by peaceful means.

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Serving the cause best

OUTRIGHT rejection by the Palestine National Council (PNC) of U.S. President Ronald Reagan initiative for the Middle East would not only complicate the search for a lasting peace in this area. It also could restrain the ability of the Palestinian leadership to manoeuvre and to press for a just and honourable settlement.

The ongoing meeting of the PNC in Algiers, which is supposed to map out a new strategy for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) after the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon last summer, is much too important to end up only in taking decisions that will not cause the pro-Syrian and pro-Libyan elements in the Palestinian resistance movement to split ranks with the main stream in the organisation.

There is no doubt that Palestinian unity is both vital and essential, and it may seem that, in theory at least, the rejection of the Reagan initiative is not a heavy price for the Palestinians to pay to maintain their unity at this crucial stage. But it would be wrong to make a sacrificial lamb of any peace plan, be it glamorous or incomplete, for the sake of holding positions on the ground that do not even exist

and to please those who are either blinded by narrow self-interest or do not want to know.

Nobody is saying the Reagan plan is the best, nor is it. And, judging by what the Americans could or could not achieve since the inception of their president's proposals for an Arab-Israeli settlement, we are not sure that the plan can work either.

It is our belief, however, that the Palestinians, and all Arabs, could serve their cause much better if they did not have to be negative on any count.

If the PNC chooses an outright, or unenthusiastic, rejection of the American proposals for some reason, they should certainly be free to do so; and being the battle-hardened fighters and experienced diplomats they are, the PLO leaders are really their best judge on whether such a step is imperative to preserve Palestinian unity or strengthen their cause or otherwise. But first they will have to ask themselves whether such a move is really necessary or has been made so only by outside pressures that will not serve the Palestinian cause. Just as the PLO is not expected to endorse the Reagan initiative, it seems superfluous for the PNC to go out of its way to reject it.

JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Village Leagues have betrayed Palestinian people

While the Algiers meeting of the Palestine National Council (PNC) stresses Palestinian national unity, a handful of Israel's stooges held a meeting Thursday, under the supervision of the Israeli civil administrator, alleging that they have the right to politically represent the Palestinians. The stooges of the Village Leagues claim that they have a political role to play, and that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) and the PNC are not the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The treacherous role of the Village Leagues, who are clearly being manipulated by the occupation

authorities, has long been condemned by Jordan, both politically and legally. Jordan's position is unchanged, regarding the Leagues as nothing but outlaws that serve the enemy's ends.

The joint Jordanian-Palestinian drive has attained an important degree of coordination, while the leadership of the two peoples, along with all the Arab masses, has passed judgment on the contemptible tools of Israel. One day the two peoples will inflict a just punishment upon those who have betrayed their country and nation.

Al Dustour: King encourages Romania to support peace process

His Majesty King Hussein's visit to Romania is within the framework of the King's vigorous effort to rally support for the Arab peace drive, aimed at ending Israel's occupation of the occupied Arab territories, and establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

Jordanian-Romanian relations have increasingly

witnessed great progress in the service of the two peoples' interests and mutual understanding. The Romanian's principled stand in relation to the Middle-East conflict, and the Israeli invasion of Lebanon makes it quite natural for the Arab cause to call for Romanian support of the present peace efforts.

Sawt Al Shaab: Arabs must help Lebanon resist Israeli pressure

Arab indifference over Lebanon has left it helpless in the struggle against Israeli hegemonic plans being made against Lebanese soil, Israel's armed drive, aimed to set up new "realities" to serve its expansionist objectives at the expense of Lebanese territorial integrity and sovereignty, has found fertile soil in the continued factional hostilities of its northern neighbour.

The Israeli forces in Lebanon have prevented the

extension of the authority of the Lebanese army whilst systematically fuelling these hostilities in order to create a defacto partition of Lebanon. At the forefront of this social and geographical partition has been the Israeli puppet and Lebanese renegade Major Sa'ad Haddad.

Lebanon can not go on paying such a high price, while the Arabs simply look on. Lebanon is a small country with limited resources and endurance.

Pacific naval strategy changed

By James Foley
Reuter

TRUK ATOLL, Western Pacific — The American battleship New Jersey, which routed a Japanese task force near this isolated atoll in 1944, is heading back to the Western Pacific as the U.S. makes fundamental changes in its navy-dominated strategy in the region.

As part of getting the Japanese to take responsibility for protecting shipping lanes between central Japan and Guam and the Philippines, the U.S. navy is planning to increase its strength of ships in the Northern Pacific and have them operate much closer to the Soviet Union.

As part of the plan, the huge New Jersey, which sank the Japanese fleet with its equally ponderous sister ship Iowa, has been refitted to fight a 1980s war. At the heart of the strategy is maintenance of such central Pacific islands as Truk for possible use as military bases in an emergency affecting the United States, or one of its Asian allies such as the Philippines or Japan.

Another aspect of the strategy involves plans to establish a series of military bases on islands west of here next to the very heart of Asia.

seven runways left from World War II which are still usable by modern aircraft. The runways could be expanded to take B-52 bombers, already based a short distance away on another American territory, the island fortress of Guam.

Further to the south the United States is seeking the contingency right to construct air and naval bases in the Palau Islands. This would permit surveillance of the three main shipping routes — the Malacca, Sunda and Lombok straits — between the Indian Ocean and the China Seas.

As part of an increased surveillance programme, the B-52 strategic bomber detachment at Guam is increasingly taking on the mission of long-range surveillance of surface shipping in the Indian and West Pacific oceans.

The B-52s can cover hundreds of thousands of square km of ocean with sensors. Through mid-air refuelling they can also stay aloft for periods limited only by crew fatigue. The planes, whose prime mission is to deliver nuclear and other bombs and attack missiles on land targets, can also drop a variety of sea mines to deny enemy shipping access to an area.

Brigadier General Reuben Autry, B-52 commander at Guam, said his aircraft would probably be the first to try to seal the Soviet fleet in the Sea of Japan in the event of war. General Autry stressed that while his detachment is taking on a greater role for the U.S. navy, its principal function is

as a strategic deterrent.

Four of his planes are on permanent standby, loaded with nuclear weapons, and with crews ready to get them aloft within seven minutes of an alert.

U.S. military sources both here in the islands and in Japan, as well as Japanese military planners, expect the U.S. navy to use the New Jersey, as well as an accompanying aircraft carrier, close in to the Soviet coast.

"The Northwest Pacific is ideal for the New Jersey," said a Japanese military planner, an air force colonel. "Aircraft from Japan, the Republic of Korea or the Philippines can protect the ship while it moves in these waters."

The U.S. aircraft carrier Midway is based in Japan while another U.S. seventh fleet carrier is based at Subic Bay in the Philippines. The battleship, one of four to be renovated and modernised, is designed to project power into an area where the United States or its allies have a military interest.

The New Jersey is armed with a variety of missiles and defensive anti-missile cannon, as well as its huge 20-metre long naval rifles. It will work at the centre of a Surface Action Group (SAG) and will be part of a Carrier Battle Group (CBG) in the event of hostilities.

The sources said it could work ahead of an aircraft carrier in bombarding land targets while under the protection of the carrier air wing.

VIEW FROM AMERICA

OPEC's very important role

By Franz Schürmann

Nine years ago, Americans first heard the acronym OPEC and fast came to hate it. The media quickly made it clear that OPEC was at fault for making Americans wait in long lines before gasoline pumps. Cartoons appeared depicting OPEC as a rich and fat Arab laughingly kicking the American consumer in the seat of his pants. Editorials went further and warned that the Arabs were reaching close to America's jugular vulnerability of dependency on Mideastern oil.

Even Secretary of State Henry Kissinger warned that the U.S. might have to deploy military force to seize the Gulf oil fields and so preserve its oil for the "Free World." Smashing OPEC seemed the patriotic thing to do.

The angry outcries calmed down as oil prices settled on a plateau during the mid-1970s. But the U.S. began to move to reduce its vulnerability yet at the same time increase its political and military strength in the Mideast. While the Carter programme to create synthetic fuels ("synfuels") never worked, conservation did. U.S. oil consumption has been going down steadily. More sig-

nificantly, most foreign oil coming into the U.S. now comes from Mexico, and secondly from Britain's North Sea oil fields.

The Carter administration also decided to organise a Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) aimed primarily at possible intervention in Mideast conflicts, specifically to move into the oil fields.

The diplomatic companion to these moves was the Camp David peace process. The ultimate aim of Camp David went beyond Egypt-Israel peace. It was the basic U.S. intention to make its "special relationship" with Israel compatible with a new friendship and alliance policy with the Arabs that would begin with the old ally, Saudi Arabia, and a few other, Egypt, and gradually fan out in the Arab World.

If that policy had worked, OPEC would simply have become redundant. Remember that until November 1978, Iran was solidly on the U.S. side, and both Saudi Arabia and Iran alone largely determined how much oil would be produced and at what price. The Shah had his links to Israel, in-

cluding supplying the Israelis with oil. And Egypt under Sadat needed U.S. economic and military aid.

No wonder Jimmy Carter still considers Camp David the centrepiece of his foreign policy. If it had succeeded OPEC, which gained strength in the wake of the 1973 War, would have withered while friends of the U.S. would control world oil flows without endangering U.S. ties to its other close friend, Israel. And at the same time, U.S. dependence on Arab oil would have gone down significantly.

The policy began to fall apart with the overthrow of the Shah in November 1978. It received another blow when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan in December 1979. And the situation began to turn dangerous when the Iran-Iraq war broke out in September 1980. When the Shah fell, the Americans lost what they called their "twin pillar" policy in the Gulf. Afghanistan has now become a Soviet "Vietnam," but U.S. importance in the region is evident in its failure to provide the freedom fighters with any significant military or economic aid. And the Iraq-Iran War

continues. Every bullet fired endangers the working of the oil fields, but the U.S. is just about powerless to do anything about it.

As is well known, the Israeli attack on Lebanon completed the wreckage of the Camp David process. It signified the virtual disappearance of U.S. ability to control or influence events in the Mideast, aside from an RDF with questionable military value.

But the collapse of Camp David has made OPEC of great importance to U.S. foreign policy. OPEC's economic importance is as great as ever. In 1974, it changed the shape of the world's financial markets by converting billions of Eurodollars into petrodollars. During the last few years, it has created a global oil glut that has reduced prices. And now, if it can get its members to reduce output and mitigate ferocious competition among members, it can help prevent a collapse in world oil prices that could trigger a serious deflation.

But more importantly OPEC now must be seen as the chief forum where Mideastern nations otherwise bitterly hostile to each other meet face to

face. It is perhaps the main forum where Saudi Arabia, Iran, and Iraq can work out oil agreements which can serve as vehicles for resolving the political conflicts among them.

The recent OPEC conference appears to have produced both agreement (to limit output) and disagreement (on prices). With George Shultz as Secretary of State, Washington now appears eager for finding ways to settle Mideastern conflicts, especially that between Iraq and Iran.

But that means paying a price — the U.S. must pressure Israel not just to get out of Lebanon but to make major concessions to Palestinian demands. The U.S. tie to Israel remains massive, but the pressure of the U.S. and global economic situation is more and more working against Israel. If OPEC now should collapse, the shock to the advanced industrial countries could be as great as OPEC's oil price rises were nine years ago. Any global economic recovery absolutely depends on oil price stability. Recovery would be aborted if oil prices started to fall wildly.

Latin Americans will press for Non-aligned traditional independence

By Jose Katigbak
Reuter

MEXICO CITY — Most Latin American and Caribbean countries at next month's Non-aligned summit in India are likely to resist radical attempts to portray the United States as the region's main troublemaker and the Soviet Union as a "natural ally."

They will press for reaffirmation of the Non-Aligned Movement's traditional independence of the two superpowers, according to regional political analysts.

Most Latin American leaders privately resent the heavy U.S. influence in the region but feel that a sharp condemnation of Washington by the summit would be counterproductive.

"The movement can only remain an effective moral pressure group by maintaining a tight balancing act and not being seen as tilting towards one power bloc or another," an international affairs expert said.

Most countries in the region have too great a shared interest with, or economic dependence on, the United States to allow tribes to sour relations.

This was a main reason why the U.S. escaped condemnation at a Non-aligned ministerial meeting last month in Managua, Nicaragua, on the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean. The meeting, preparing for the New Delhi summit, blamed the U.S. for some of the area's problems but stopped short of an outright condemnation as demanded by Cuba and Nicaragua.

Regional analysts feel the summit will be unable to focus closely on Latin American problems because of other pressing world issues including the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war, the situation in southern Africa and a dispute over the Kampuchean representation.

No strategic reserve

But they expect the summit to reaffirm the Managua communiqué which called on the U.S. to play a constructive role in the search for peace in Central America and told Washington it should not consider Latin America and the Caribbean as its "strategic reserve."

The communiqué also voiced unqualified support for Argentina's stand in its dispute with Britain over the Falkland Islands. Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone will attend the New Delhi summit to emphasise his country's determination to play a more active role in the Non-Aligned Movement.

Foreign Ministry sources in Buenos Aires believe that long-term deeper Argentine involvement in the movement will mean increased links with black African and Arab countries at the meeting.

CLARIFICATION

In page 4 of Feb. 16-17 Jordan Times, a Charles Metropolis poem was published as a letter to the editor. This is to clarify that the poem was sent by an anonymous reader and not by Mr. Metropolis as might have been thought.

Shultz tries to put relations with China on an even keel

Reagan administration turns attention to Asia

By William Scally
Reuter

WASHINGTON — After months of concern with pressing problems in Europe and the Middle East, the Reagan administration has turned its attention to Asia to try to put relations with China on an even keel and strengthen ties with Japan and South Korea.

Secretary of State George Shultz's 12-day Asian trip, completed last week, had modest goals. No breakthroughs were expected or achieved. President Reagan, welcoming him back to Washington, said last Friday the tour was extremely successful and of great significance.

He said he agreed with Mr. Shultz that much of the world's future lay in Asia and the Pacific. It was the first such high-level visit to China in nearly 20 months. But in a burst of U.S. activity in the region, U.S. trade representative William Brock followed Mr. Shultz to Japan. Secretary Malcolm Baldrige and presidential science adviser George Keyworth are flying to Peking in May, and Mr. Shultz himself plans a further trip to Asia in late June.

In China, Mr. Shultz sought greater understanding of problems that have marred the Sino-U.S. relationship in recent years. He solved none of the problems on the trip but said his talks sought to create mutual trust and confidence that could help deal with problems in an atmosphere of good faith. The thorniest issue between Peking and Washington is continued U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, an island China regards as one of its provinces.

Mr. Shultz pledged the United States would fulfil its commitments. The administration must, by law, supply Taiwan with defensive arms.

Last August it agreed in a joint communiqué with the Chinese gradually to reduce arms deliveries in exchange for a Peking statement that its policy was to strive for peaceful reunification of Taiwan and the mainland. As Mr. Shultz toured Asia, Vice President George Bush was touring Europe to shore up support for the U.S. stance in talks with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear missiles.

Mr. Shultz found the same missiles were causing concern in Asia. Last Friday President Reagan said he had "emphasised to me that Asians share our concerns about the need for significant arms control measures to ensure world peace and security."

In the Geneva talks the United States seeks the destruction of all the Soviet Union's new three-warhead SS-20 missiles in exchange for not deploying new American missiles in Europe.

Nearly 350 SS-20s are pointed at Europe and another 90 per cent deployed in the Eastern Soviet Union, threatening Japan and China.

Zero option

In Tokyo, Mr. Shultz was said to have assured Japanese leaders the United States "would never agree to anything that might appear good for Europe and had for the rest of the world."

Vice-President Bush, who returned to Washington only hours before Mr. Shultz, emphasised in Europe the U.S. commitment to the so-called zero option.

He said the United States was ready to consider any serious Soviet proposal, interpreted by some as willingness to consider a possible interim solution leaving

some missiles in place. Mr. Shultz told reporters the zero option was a "worldwide" proposal and the Chinese and Japanese supported the U.S. stance. Describing his talks with Chinese leaders, including elder statesman Deng Xiaoping, Mr. Shultz emphasised the economic side of U.S.-Chinese relations rather than the strategic aspects that were a preoccupation of his predecessor, Alexander Haig.

"Their (China's) own modernisation programme is of great interest to us," he said.

"We support what they are trying to do and I think that as that succeeds it will be of general benefit to stability in this part of the world, higher standards of living, the market for our products and so on."

After the Peking talks both sides made clear that deep differences remained on several issues, though there were parallel interests and greater understanding had been achieved. In Tokyo Mr. Shultz urged Japan to follow through pledges to reduce barriers hampering U.S. exports to Japan and to make greater efforts to defend its sea and air lanes.

His visit to South Korea, where U.S. and Korean troops are defending the country against a potential threat from much larger North Korean ground forces, was largely a symbolic reaffirmation of the U.S. security commitment in the country.

The South Koreans voiced dismay at congressional cuts in U.S. military aid from the \$210 million the Reagan administration requested to \$140 million. Mr. Shultz promised the administration would fight to restore the money and would ease the terms of Korean repayments on U.S. military equipment.



Experiments around the world seek energy alternative

Britain pioneers cleaner, safer nuclear energy

By Katerina Syrimi

Reuter

CULHAM, U.K. — By this summer scientists will know the first results of an ambitious experiment to imitate the way the sun creates energy, by nuclear fusion.

The way to cleaner and safer nuclear power may be opened by the joint European Torus (JET) project, which the British Atomic Energy Authority says is the largest-ever fusion experiment.

"If JET is successful, significant progress will have been made in the investigation of nuclear fusion, a potentially rich source of energy in the 21st century," Paul Rebut, head of the JET design team told Reuters.

JET project scientists hope to produce energy in the way the sun does, through the fusion (or pushing together) of atoms rather than their fission (or splitting) as in existing nuclear power stations.

The project was set up by the European Community in 1977 at Culham near Oxford, home of Britain's own fusion research programme.

After a two-year, battle between competing nations including France, West Germany and Italy.

The United States, Japan and the Soviet Union are also working on developing nuclear fusion as a form of electric power, which scientists say is safer than fission.

Scientists at Princeton University in the United States made the first breakthrough on Christmas Eve when they succeeded in producing their first burst of hot, electrified gas called plasma, the first stage in the fusion process.

The Japanese and Soviet fusion experiments are expected to produce their first results in about two years.

Experts at Culham estimate the experiment will be fully operational by 1988, when they hope to attain the very high temperatures needed for fusion to take place.

The first tests this summer will use only hydrogen heated to ten million degrees centigrade and if these are successful, the temperature will gradually be increased to 100 million degrees.

Hydrogen's isotopes, deuterium and tritium, will then fuse together to produce helium and a neutron, which carries a large amount of energy.

The ultimate aim is to achieve the crucial point where the fusion reaction creates more energy than is put into it.

The reaction takes place in a tubular magnetic chamber 12 metres high and 15 metres in diameter called a tokamak, whose design was pioneered by Soviet scientists in the 1960s.

In the massive "Torus hall", where JET is housed, radioactivity is contained by concrete walls nearly three metres thick lined with boron, which absorbs neutrons.

"You could camp on the roof of our building with no danger," JET spokesman John Maple told Reuters.

Mr. Maple said fusion had no after-heat problems, unlike fission. Though the tokamak becomes radioactive when neutrons go through it, at the end of the 25-second reaction the whole system is shut down by remote control and left to cool.

"Even if the plasma escapes the magnetic fields of the chamber during the reaction, it hits the structure's walls and liquefies," Mr. Maple added.

He said the only by-product was helium, which is innocuous. Tritium is pumped back into the machine after reprocessing and unlike a fission reaction no radioactive fuel waste is left.

The elements needed for fusion are cheap and plentiful, an advantage at a time of dwindling coal, gas and oil supplies.

Deuterium can be obtained from water, and tritium made from lithium, which is widely distributed in the earth's crust.

"But we cannot guarantee that fusion will give us cheap and plentiful nuclear energy," Mr. Maple said. "We cannot say whether it will be economically viable at this early stage."

Mr. Maple did not envisage commercial fusion reactors until the second decade of the 21st century at the earliest.

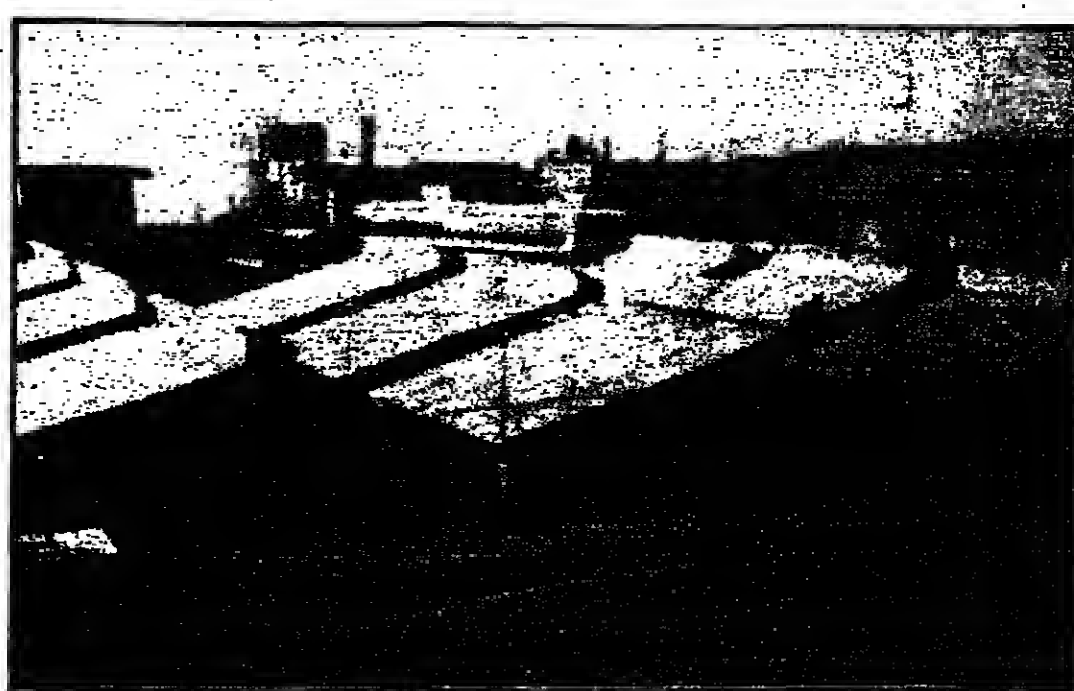
"Fusion work is costly and any commercial adaptation of reactors may depend on economic conditions at the time," he said. "Though their running costs are likely to be low, construction costs are high."

The JET apparatus alone cost European Community taxpayers \$290,000 and the research bill at Culham between 1976 and 1986 is expected to total about \$1.5 billion.

Under a European Community agreement, more than one third of JET's 288 professional staff are British and the rest come from other Community countries plus Sweden and Switzerland, which are also taking part in the experiment.

The Princeton laboratory is JET's most serious rival, but Mr. Maple said there was a large degree of co-operation between fusion projects, including those in the Soviet Union.

"Nuclear power, whether fusion or fission, is our only energy alternative," Mr. Maple said. "Other sources are merely additional to the conventional coal, gas and oil. We now have to find out whether fusion is the true alternative."



Jordan's response: Royal Scientific Society solar-powered desalination plant at Aqaba

Egypt's sunshine powers irrigation

LONDON — Important advances in the use of solar energy and waste heat from industry have been achieved in an Anglo-Egyptian project by a team from Cranfield Institute of Technology in Bedfordshire, eastern England.

Known as the King Tut solar driven power generator project, the idea behind the scheme was to design and build a self-sufficient system which would make use of the heat from the sun to drive an irrigation scheme to cultivate arid land.

The two-year project has just been completed and the unit flown from Cranfield to a new desert town in Egypt, the Tenth of Ramadan, where it will be installed, tested and made ready for use early in 1983.

The system works on the principle of the domestic refrigerator in reverse. In a fridge a very low temperature is produced by a fluid such as ammonia absorbing heat

and becoming a vapour, which is then condensed back into a fluid in a continuous cycle. In the King Tut project, Freon (a liquid with a very low boiling point) is heated and vapourised by solar heat, and this vapour is used to drive a modified multi-vane compressor known as the Multi-Vane Expander (MVE) which is used to drive an irrigation pump.

Dr. Paul O'Callaghan, Director of the Cranfield team, claims a number of advantages for the MVE over conventional bladed turbines. He says: "It has the ability to handle the ingress of liquid refrigerant, a relatively constant efficiency over a wide range of operation and comparatively low operating speed enabling easy coupling to various devices such as pumps and generators."

Low pressure steam from the solar collectors is used to boil the refrigerant. The structure has a 30 degree sloping bed of 1000 solar

collector tubes — in appearance not unlike fluorescent light tubes. The solar energy is focussed onto a heat pipe collector in the centre of each tube by an internal curved aluminium reflector. The heat is transferred to a boiler manifold, vapourising the refrigerant which is then used to drive the MVE turbine.

Dr. O'Callaghan says the simplicity and flexibility of the system are likely to make it an attractive proposition for developing countries, where it can be substituted for the diesel engine. "It should also appeal to the more advanced nations of the world whose industries produce large amounts of waste heat previously not thought to be worth conserving until the dramatic increases in fossil fuel prices of the past few years," he added.

— London Press Service

Europe looks to agricultural waste

By Ethan Bronner

Reuter

BRUSSELS — The European Community is considering turning farms into producers of energy.

In its annual report on agriculture, the European Commission says that farms throughout the ten-nation trading bloc could produce up to six per cent of the community's energy needs by 1985.

The Commission says this could help solve two pressing problems at once — the huge food surpluses in the community and the rising cost of energy for agriculture.

The proposal is that a proportion of the organic matter, or biomass, produced by farming could be used as a renewable source of energy.

The Commission's idea is that initially agricultural waste could be burned to produce heat or fermented to produce gas. It says such energy could be used directly on the farm or at village level.

The Commission says recent studies have shown that between 30 and 40 million tonnes of oil equivalent per year could be recovered from agricultural and forestry waste for use in the community. This represents some three per cent of its needs.

The second stage would go much further by developing large-scale production of biomass for energy.

The proposal says use could be made of familiar crops such as beet, maize or rapeseed but "new" types of plant such as giant reeds and woody plants could also be developed.

Under this plan, some seven to eight million hectares throughout the community would be turned over to the production of energy crops by the year 2000.

Food surpluses in the common market are such that this would pose no threat to its internal supply or aid commitments, the study says.

As it stands now, the community is searching for ways to rid itself of such surpluses by feeding milk powder to pigs and poultry and sending free apples to Poland.

"The commission proposal says a 'biomass energy strategy' could solve both the surplus question and the problem of the growing need for commercial energy to run farms."

The study says more and more energy is needed for agricultural production, both directly and indirectly.

The high degree of mechanisation, the intensive application of fertilisers and plant protection products and the use of specially bred and selected seeds and plants are indications of the growing consumption of commercial energy, it says.

It says this true wherever farmland is limited. By contrast, countries such as Argentina, Canada and Australia practice relatively extensive forms of production, using more land but less energy.

Land will be increasingly limited in the European Community and careful consideration should therefore be given to taking land on which surplus food is being grown and converting it for the production of biomass as a source of fuel, it says.

It acknowledges that such a plan poses political and economic risks and adds that it could have unknown environmental effects.

But the Commission believes it to be one of the most promising ideas for the community's agricultural sector over the next 20 years.

I'm not Americanised, I'm just me!



Salwa El Taher

I was seventeen when I first left my homeland — Egypt — on a scholarship to live with an American family and attend an American high school. Yet, as soon as I landed in the U.S., people would look at me wide-eyed and exclaim: "But... you're so Americanised!"

Americanised? I spoke English, yes; I liked modern dancing, granted; I wore trousers, you not? But, at the time, I was Egyptian through and through, and, at that age, a practising Moslem. So what did the word actually mean? In the context, it seemed to be a sign of approval, and I spent no time questioning or debating it.

Yet today I feel uncomfortable whenever an adjective like "westernised" is pinned upon me or others. Europeans as well as Americans are often too ready to use it, to pigeon-hole places as well as people.

Words, words, words! Some might say with a shrug of the shoulders. But, words sanctify actions. And, as Arabs redefining our

emerging identity, we should be doubly aware of their crucial importance.

And, if we hold-up the word "westernised" for examination, what does it mean?

The dictionary is not much use: "To westernise: to make Western, in characteristics, habits, etc."

But what characteristics? What habits? To what degree is a person who wears Western clothes, speaks a Western language and enjoys Western culture "westernised"? For, incongruous as this may seem, it surely is not difficult today to find a person who speaks fluent German, follows Italian fashions, favours Chinese food, likes Russian art and literature, and supports the Arab cause?

What is this person, in the final analysis? A product of world culture? And, if so, is world culture synonymous with Western culture?

Here may lie, actually, the heart of the matter. At first glimpse, world culture might be synonymous with European culture,

for reasons of technology, nineteenth-century expansion, and soon. But "culture" was never the product of one age or the monopoly of one people. The British philosopher Bertrand Russell protests against this outlook in his

"No-one can lay claim to the present way of life of any given people. Whenever new technology is imported, whenever new attitudes are sought, they have to blend with the national character and heritage, resulting in a synthesis every time unique."

essay "On Being Modern-minded":

Our age is the most parochial since Homer. I speak not of any geographical parish: the inhabitants of Mudcombe-in-the-Mere are more aware than at any former time of what is being done

and thought at Praha, at Gorki, at Beijing. It is in the chronological sense that we are parochial: the new names conceal the historic cities of Prague, Nijni-Novgorod, and Peking, so new catchwords hide from us the thoughts and feelings

of our ancestors, even when they differed little from our own. We imagine ourselves at the apex of intelligence, and cannot believe that the quaint clothes and cumbersome phrases of former times can have invested people and thoughts that are still worthy of our attention. In none of (the) former

times was the contempt for the past nearly as complete as it is now.

And yet, what is world culture but the accumulated contributions of generations — one long linear development that started with recorded history? What would be without the ancient Egyptians, the Chinese, the Persians, the Arabs?

More important and more basic a question, what constitutes civilisation? Once more, Bertrand Russell touches on it in his essay, "The Functions of a Teacher":

This question would very commonly be answered by pointing to merely material tests. A country is civilised if it has much machinery, many motor cars, many bathtubs and a great deal of rapid locomotion. To these things, in my opinion, most modern men attach too much importance. Civilisation, in the more important sense, is a thing of the mind, not of material adjuncts to the physical side of living. It is a matter partly of knowledge, partly of emotion.

"A matter partly of knowledge,

partly of emotion." Therefore, as no one can lay claim to the whole tremendous wave that has carried humanity, mostly forward, since the beginning of time... so no one can lay claim to the present way of life of any given people. Whenever new technology is imported, whenever new attitudes are sought, they have to blend with the national character and heritage, resulting in a synthesis every time unique. This is why the process of modernisation is too personal and much too complex to be simply termed "westernisation."

"A matter partly of knowledge, partly of emotion." Emotionally, the word "westernised" is loaded with connotations of alienation. Stripping one of one's personality, it shakes one's sense of belonging.

I have met Arabs who liked to think of themselves as "westernised." I cannot write one correct sentence in Arabic! admitted one: "I never, ever pick up an Arabic book or newspaper," boasted another. "Are you French-educated or English-educated?"

asks a third: "There is nothing in Arabic music for me" assure a fourth. In their attempt to be "civilised", these people are lost.

A certain degree of alienation is the price we all have to pay for living in the twentieth century. But when alienation reaches this stage, we come across very sad cases indeed. People who are cut off and uprooted. Intellectual outcasts or emotional misfits, they live on an island, unable to help or to be helped, exiles in their own land.

Only a simpleton would trivialise the problems of adjustment in the shifting world of today. But this is not to say that a myriad of possibilities and infinite combinations are not possible in marrying the old and the new.

It is only to say that guidelines are necessary; that those who do not know where they come from have very little chance of landing anywhere at all; and that carefully "wording the way" might be one means of saving a great deal of time, effort and anguish.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

MAIN CHANNEL

05:30 Koran
05:30 Cartoons
06:10 Rainbow
06:30 International Theatre
07:00 Sports
07:25 Local Programme
07:30 News in Arabic
08:00 News in Arabic
08:30 News in Arabic
09:00 Arab Film
11:00 Arab Film (Continues)

FOREIGN CHANNEL

06:00 French Programme
07:00 News in French
07:30 News in Hebrew
08:30 News in English
10:15 Feature Film

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM & purely on 95.60 KHz SW

07:10 Morning Show
07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:30 News Summary
09:00 Pop Session
09:30 News Bulletin
10:00 Picnic Time
10:30 Concert Hour
11:00 News Summary
11:30 Jordan Weekly
12:00 Special Feature
12:30 News Summary
13:00 Great Boon of Islam
13:30 Newsdesk
14:00 Top Twenty
14:30 Date with a Star
15:00 News Summary
15:30 Classical Concert
16:00 News Summary
16:30 First Spin
17:00 News Summary
17:30 Country Music
18:00 News Headlines, Sign Off

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Jazz Workshop
06:45 Financial News 6:55 Reflections
07:00 World News 07:09 British Press Review 07:15 About Britain 07:30 News
07:40 Book Choice 07:45 The World Today 08:00 Newsdesk 08:30 Album Time 08:40 World News 08:50 News about Britain 09:15 From the Weeklies 09:30 Classical Record Review 09:45 Network U.S. 10:00 World News 10:09 Reflections 10:15 Latin '83 10:30 Animal, Vegetable or Mineral? 11:00 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 Science in Action 12:15 What's New 12:30 Just a Minute 13:00 World News 13:09 News about Britain 13:15 About Britain 13:20 Meridian 14:00 News 14:09 News in Arabic 14:15 Anything Goes 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:09 Commentary 15:15 Network U.S. 15:30 A Small Town in Germany 16:00 Sunday Special 16:30 Arranged for the Piano 17:00 Radio Newsweek 17:15 Sunday Special 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Sunday Special 19:00 News Summary 19:05 Sunday Special 19:09 Book Choice 19:15 The Magic of... 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News 20:09 News about Britain 20:15 Private Lives 20:30 Two Small Bodies 21:30 Album Time 22:00 World News 22:09 Commentary 22:15 Good Books 22:30 Book, Music and Lyrics 23:15 Staying On 23:30 People and Politics 24:00 World News 24:09 From Our Own Correspondent 06:30 News Ideas 06:40 Reflections 06:45 Sports Round-up 07:00 World News 07:09 Commentary 07:15 Letterbox 07:30 Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 7205, 11925, 15205

06:00 The Breakfast Show: 17:00 News and This Week 17:30 Press Conference USA 18:00 Special English: News, Words, and Their Stories, Feature: Short Stories 18:30 New York, New York 19:00 Weekend 20:00 Special English 20:30 New York, New York 21:00 News and This Week 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 Special English: newswatch and the starboard 22:30 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITIONS

"Various Works: 25-27" by Stephen Hayes, at the American Centre.
"The History of the French Song," at the French Cultural Centre.
Children's paintings, at the Haya Arts Centre.
Yugoslavian Paintings, at the Jordan Fine Arts Association.

FILMS

"Coastguard Pour le Peuple" (Arabic version), a documentary, at the French Cultural Centre.
"The Drifting of the Continents" (a documentary) and "Caught on a Train" (feature film) at the British Council, starting at 7:30 p.m.
"Bronzer Steadsmunkinn" colour film for children at the Goethe Institute at 4:30 p.m.

CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre Tel. 41520
British Council 36147-8
French Cultural Centre 37009
Goethe Institute 41993
Soviet Cultural Centre 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre 39777
Haya Arts Centre 663193
Husseini Youth City 667181
Y.W.C.A. 664251
Amman Municipal Library 36111
University of Jordan Library 84355

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 3 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.
Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays) 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries.

TODAY'S EVENTS

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Loubek, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23341.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 43453.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75361.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71731.
Armenian Evangelical Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:57 Fajr
06:22 (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:58 Dhuhur
14:51 Asr
17:19 Maghreb
18:44 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Air Jordan information department at Amman Airport, tel. 92205-6, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:55 Aqaba (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Jeddah (RJ)
09:35 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
09:40 Dabruq (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
10:20 Abu Dhabi, Doha (GA)
11:00 Abu Dhabi (SA)
13:55 Kuwait (KAC)
16:00 Belgrade, Istanbul (RJ)
16:30 Cairo (RJ)
16:55 Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
17:30 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:05 Rome (Alitalia)
18:20 Athens (GA)
18:30 Cairo (RJ)
18:35 Cairo (EA)
20:30 Frankfurt, Larnaca (LH)
20:30 Baghdad (IA)
20:40 Beirut (MEA)
06:30 Baghdad (RJ)
06:30 Cairo (RJ)
06:45 Baghdad (RJ)
01:45 Cairo (EA)

DEPARTURES

04:45 Cairo (RJ)
06:00 Larnaca, Frankfurt (Lufthansa)
07:00 Aqaba (RJ)
07:50 Cairo (EA)
08:45 Beirut (MEA)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:25 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:35 Geneva, Paris (RJ)
11:35 Athens, Zurich (SwireAir)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:05 Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
14:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Baghdad (RJ)
18:45 Beirut (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in Jls
Belgian franc 75.1/ 75.6
Dutch guilder 133.7/ 134.5
Egyptian guinea 319.2/ 326.7
French franc 52.1/ 52.4
Iraqi dinar 560/ 570
Italian lire (for 100) 25.6/ 25.8
Japanese yen (for 100) 151.6/ 152.5
Kuwaiti dinar 1215.5/ 1223
Lebanese lira 80.1/ 80.8
Omani rial 101.8/ 102.8
Qatari riyal 96.8/ 97.6
Saudi riyal 102.7/ 103.4
Swedish crown 47.9/ 48.2
Swiss franc 177.6/ 178.7
UAE dirham 62.2/ 62.7
U.S. dollar 96.2/ 97
U.S. sterling pound 546/ 549.3
U.S. dollar 352/ 354
W. German mark 147.7/ 148.6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

This country will be affected by a depression, which is now centred north of Cyprus. So the weather will be cold, cloudy, and rainy. There will be a drop in temperature and snowfall is expected in the hilly regions. Winds will be westerly. In Aqaba, it will be partly cloudy, with scattered showers. Winds will be southerly fresh and seas rough.

Low/high temperature in deg.C
Amman 2/ 6
Aqaba 2/ 17
Deserts 2/ 10
Jordan Valley 6/ 15
Yesterday's high temperatures:
Amman 11, Aqaba 22. Humidity readings: Amman 48 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 196
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 220913
Route rescue 192, 3111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 56381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Husseini Medical Centre 81381-33
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 42481-4
Akhil Maternity, J. Amman 42441-4
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Mallat, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital 666131-3
University Hospital 645845
Our Al-Shifa, J. Husn 66713
Al-Munster Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-5
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marks 91611

NIGHT DUTY

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SPORTS

Injury-plagued F.A. Cup holders Spurs face tough match at Everton

LONDON (R) — Tottenham Hotspur, plagued by injury all season, face a tough match at Everton in their bid to capture the F.A. Cup for a record third successive year.

The fifth round visit will be a rare Cup trip outside London for Spurs, who had the good luck to be drawn at home most of the time in their last two triumphant campaigns.

But fortune has been harsher on them this season. A bad run of injuries has unsettled them and a third F.A. Cup success—a feat unprecedented this century—is the one prize they can still salvage from the season.

Oswaldo Ardiles, Tottenham's Argentine World Cup star, is out with a broken leg and fellow midfielder Gary Brooke is in hospital following a midweek car crash.

This predicament might persuade the London club to risk recalling England's Glen Hoddle, who is still troubled by an ankle injury, and Scottish World Cup striker Steve Archibald.

But while Spurs battle for survival against Everton, the heaviest bets fancy the Cup will finish up at nearby Anfield, where Liverpool take on Brighton in another all-first division link-up switched to Sunday to avoid simultaneous Cup clashes on Merseyside.

Brighton beat Liverpool last March—the last home League defeat for the Merseysiders—and they hope former Liverpool player Jimmy Case will once again help them upset his old club.

Liverpool suffered a rare defeat at Anfield on Tuesday, but the 1-0 beating by second division Burnley in their League Cup semifinal second leg tie was not enough to

prevent their winning through to the final of that competition.

Manchester United are their most likely League Cup final opponents, and this Saturday United travel to second division Derby to further their F.A. Cup aspirations.

The Manchester club achieved a fine 4-2 away victory over Arsenal in their League Cup semifinal first leg on Tuesday and should prove too much for Derby, who are bottom of division two.

United have a daunting programme next week—the League Cup return against Arsenal on Wednesday followed by a visit from Liverpool in the League on Saturday.

Arsenal will try to pick themselves up from their beating by United when they face Middlesbrough, while European Champions Aston Villa entertain fellow first division Watford.

Burnley turn from their League Cup win at Liverpool to an F.A. Cup clash against fellow second division Crystal Palace.

Robson swaps national squad's luxury hotel

England soccer manager Bobby Robson is making his squad swap luxury hotel living for the more spartan accommodation of the National Recreation Centre.

Robson expects the move from an 18th century country house north of London—England's pre-match headquarters since the mid-1970s—to save the Football Association about £40,000 (£60,000) a year.

Under the old regime, England players lived two to a room with bedside telephones and television

sets. A chef prepared their meals and the hotel routine was virtually geared to their requirements.

But now they must settle for public phones in the dormitory section, pay for their own calls, share one television set among groups of eight in a communal lounge and risk missing breakfast if they arrive late.

"My job is to persuade the older players that the more spartan life is in everybody's interests," said Robson, who will use the new base—Bisham Abbey, outside London—before next Wednesday's match against Wales.

"I feel a National Recreation Centre is the proper environment to prepare for an international football match. It is more in keeping with a sportsman's pre-match needs than a luxury hotel."

The main reason for the move is training facilities. Bisham Abbey offers good grass pitches, a big all-weather playing surface, gym-

nasium and medical treatment rooms as well as the accommodation for some 80 players and officials.

England have, till now, borrowed training pitches used by first division Arsenal and drawn on the London club's medical facilities when preparing for matches.

Booking problems mean England will return to their old base at West Lodge Hotel and use the Arsenal training pitches for a match against Greece next month. But Bisham Abbey will be used for the rest of the season.

"Younger players are coming into the international scene now and I feel this is the time for a change, to show them that a bit more of a spartan preparation is in keeping with the needs of sportsmen. I may have to persuade some of the older players it is in their interest too, but I don't anticipate any problems," Robson said.

Navratilova disposes of Budarova in 45 minutes at Chicago tourney

CHICAGO (R) — Top-seeded Martina Navratilova of the U.S. took 45 minutes to defeat Iva Budarova of Czechoslovakia, 6-1, 6-1, in the second round of a \$750,000 women's tennis tournament here Thursday night.

Navratilova took a 5-0 lead in the first set, losing only 10 points on the way, before Budarova held serve, Martina clinched the first set, which took only 20 minutes to play, with a love game.

In the second set Budarova held serve in the first game. But from

then on it was Navratilova all the way and she won the next six games.

Other top-seeded players who advanced were Pam Shriver of the U.S., who defeated Claudia Kohde of West Germany 7-6, 6-3, and Tracy Austin of the U.S., who defeated her compatriot Ann Smith 6-1, 7-6.

Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, the sixth-seeded player, lost to Eva Pfaff, also of West Germany, 5-7, 6-4, 6-3.

Belgian Liboton confident of collecting world cyclo-cross crown

BIRMINGHAM, England (R) — Belgian Roland Liboton is supremely confident he can collect his third world professional cyclo-cross crown here on Sunday against fierce opposition from Swiss, Dutch and West German riders.

"I am stronger now than I was last year," he said recently after lifting the Belgian National Championship for the fourth time.

"I believe that I am much more advanced in my preparation than I was when I won the world title at Lanarville in France last year."

Liboton, who on that occasion, finished just two seconds ahead of Swiss Albert Zweifel, winner of four World Championships from 1976 to 1979, has certainly shown a marked improvement on the European cyclo-cross circuit this season.

He underlined his increased strength by leaving compatriots

Robert Vermiere and Johan Gbyllebert trailing as they battled for the Belgian honours on the muddy Overijse course.

"Last year I could not drop them, but this time I won by nearly two minutes and I did not have to push myself to do it," said Liboton, who won his first world title in 1980.

Zweifel could again present the Belgian with his stiffest challenge in the 22-km circuit test laid out in Sutton Park on the outskirts of Birmingham.

Another leading rider is West German Klaus-Peter Thaler who would dearly like to end his racing career with his first professional crown. He won the 1973 world amateur event—also hosted by Britain—and collected silver and bronze medals after joining the paid ranks.

Other top competitors in an anticipated entry of 40 are Dutchmen Hennie Stamnider, winner two years ago and third last year, and Rolf Groenendaal, first in several races in The Netherlands and Belgium this season.

Czechoslovakia have assembled a strong team for Saturday's 19-km amateur race, including Milos Fiser, who is bidding for his third successive triumph. He was reported to have recovered from a slight injury suffered while racing last weekend.

Fiser's main rivals could be his own team mates, although the Soviet Union and Poland are not expected to leave the championships empty-handed.

Finland, Ireland and Japan, have riders competing for the first time and their appearance has boosted the entry to a record 17 nations.

Noah defeats Mottram in U.S. Indoor

MEMPHIS, Tennessee (R) — French Davis Cup star Yannick Noah, the tournament's fourth seed, hammered in 16 aces on Thursday as he beat ninth-seeded Buster Mottram of Britain 7-5, 6-2 in the third round of the \$250,000 U.S. National Indoor Tennis Championships.

Noah's Davis Cup teammate Henri Laconte was beaten by third-seeded Gene Mayer, 1-6, 6-0, 6-0. Mayer, 26, had beaten the 19-year-old Laconte in four sets in the Davis Cup final last November in Grenoble, France.

Noah, 22, saw the tournament doctor in the morning and practised before his match to test an ailing knee. After the 81-minute match he said he had no problems with the knee, unlike during his struggle with Mark Dickson on Wednesday.

Mind your own business, rebels captain tells Clive Lloyd

LONDON (R) — Lawrence Rowe, captain of the rebel West Indian cricketers who arrived here Friday after touring South Africa, hit out at West Indies Skipper Clive Lloyd for criticising the tour.

Rowe, who with his team-mates has been banned by the West Indies Cricket Board from taking part in any matches under their auspices, said: "He has got no right to attack us. We are professional men and we have the right to make up our own minds."

"The players who went to South Africa thought long and hard about the tour but it was a great success. We consider ourselves to be no different than businessmen who go to South Africa to trade."

Rowe said he would not be settling in London "until the dust settles."

He added: "I have no intention of playing over here. Reports that I might sign to play in England are not true. We have a two-season contract in South Africa and all the players will be going out there again in January."

Rowe said the rebels still hoped to play in Barbados and Bermuda despite the West Indies ban.

Indian cricketers get off to a bad start against West Indians

KINGSTON, Jamaica (R) — The Indians, led by their new captain, Kapil Dev, made a disappointing start to their five-test tour of the West Indies Friday.

With only Dilip Vengsarkar (42) and all-rounder Ravi Shastri (35) making scores of any significance, Jamaica bowled them out for a paltry 185 on an easy-paced Sabina Park pitch.

How comfortable the batting conditions were was proved when Jamaica, batting for the last hour and 40 minutes, scored 79 for the loss of only one wicket.

The dismissal of the Indians for such a small score was a particular ignominy as Jamaica, already hit by the defection of five players to the rebel side in South Africa, were without their main strike bowler, Michael Holding, as well as two leg-spinners, Robert Haynes and Colin Gordon.

Most of the Indian dismissals came from batsmen playing wicketless shots and they might, in fact, have been ousted more quickly had the Jamaicans held their catches.

In each instance, the bowler to suffer was Aaron Daley, a medium-pace, who was making his first-class debut. He bowled with great heart, and without a break, from before lunch until just 20 minutes before tea and deservedly took three wickets for 66.

Daley struck twice in quick succession after lunch when Vengsarkar and Yaspal Sharma were threatening to rescue the Indians from the shambles of 42 for three.

The main wicket-taker was fast bowler Courtney Walsh, 21, who toured England with the West Indies youth side last summer. He had figures of 4 for 31, having taken the first two wickets in the innings in his first two overs and then returning after tea to mop up the tail.

When the Jamaicans batted, Balwinder Singh Sandhu was India's steady bowler. Their spinners, coming on after only ten overs, took considerable punishment from George Powell, a stocky left-hander, who hit three fours and a six in his unbeaten 30.

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on the subject of

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Conditions:

The competition is open to all students of Jordanian nationality in Secondary Schools in Jordan, being 16 to 18 years of age. The essay should be written in one of the official languages of the European Communities and sent to the Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities in Amman, P.O. Box 926794, before 6 March 1983.

It should be accompanied by a registration form, which is available from the headmaster of each school, and which must be filled in by the student and the headmaster.

The Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities in Amman

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2nd day: Branch School Diary Adult & children Arabic Subt. 5:00 p.m. (Bunkonikki-Ihatobu no Akai Yane)

3rd day: Melody in Gray Adult Arabic Subt. 7:00 p.m. (Hanare-Goze Orin)

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ECONOMY

NEWS IN BRIEF

EEC official warns Ireland

DUBLIN (R) — A senior European Community official warned Ireland Thursday it would be forced to devalue its currency within the European Monetary System (EMS) unless wage rates and inflation were checked.

Turkey to increase textile exports

ANKARA (R) — Turkey plans to increase its textile exports to \$1 billion this year from \$650 million last year despite European Community restrictions, External Economic Affairs Minister Sermet Refik Pasin said Thursday. Mr. Pasin told the semi-official Anatolian News Agency that Turkish textile exporters were constantly searching for new markets and were now entering the United States and North African markets.

Third World debts alarm Bonn

BONN (R) — West Germany voiced mounting concern Thursday over the debts and policies of Third World countries and said it would place more emphasis on its own interests when deciding on future aid programmes.

China wants Taiwan's ADB seat

MANILA (R) — China has officially said it wants to replace Taiwan as a member of the Asian Development Bank (ADB), Bank President Masao Fujioka said Friday.

U.S. governor signs financial law

SACRAMENTO, California (R) — Governor George Deukmejian Thursday signed into law an emergency financial plan, including a possible temporary sales tax increase, designed to erase the state's \$1.5 billion budget deficit.

French airline staff strikes

PARIS (R) — Some 10,000 French airline employees began a 24-hour strike Friday, disrupting the commercial flights of the country's three big airlines.

W. German Mobil reports big loss

BONN (R) — The West German subsidiary of Mobil, Thursday announced its worst annual loss since the World War II. Mobil in Deutschland said poor results in its oil exploration and refining operations had turned a 225 million mark (\$94 million) profit in 1981 into a provisional 170 million mark (\$70 million) loss last year.

U.K. boosts Middle East exports

LONDON (OPECNA) — Britain's exports to the Middle East increased by 14.8 per cent in 1982, according to trade department figures made available to the Kuwait News Agency (KUNA). The statistics reveal Britain's imports from the region dropped by 14.5 per cent to \$2.04 billion, mainly because of increased North Sea oil production. Saudi Arabia was Britain's largest market in the region, taking a quarter of the total exports worth \$3.45 billion. Iraq came second, importing goods worth \$530.18 million, followed by the United Arab Emirates (\$38.84 million), Iran (\$202.24 million) and Kuwait (\$201.94 million). Qatar's imports of British goods increased by 81.1 per cent in 1982 to \$148.66 million, against \$82.06 million in 1981. Saudi Arabia led on exports to Britain with goods valued at \$840 million, although this was 21.4 per cent down on 1981.

THE BETTER HALF By Harris



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TECOT
JOGIN
TANFUL
DANGIR

WHAT HAPPENED TO THE GUY WHO WAS ALWAYS TRYING TO ACT LIKE A BIG SHOT AT THE OFFICE?

Now arrange the characters from the scrambled words, as they appear in the words, to form a sentence.

Print answer here: HE _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: SMOKY OXIDE HAGGLE STUCCO
Answer: What to keep in order to avoid biting insects—YOUR MOUTH-CLOSERS

Britain emerges as leader in oil pricing policies

LONDON (R) — Britain's state oil-trading company Friday bowed to pressure from its recession-hit customers by recommending a \$3 cut in the price of North Sea crude oil, industry sources said.

The nine per cent cut, which still has to be approved by both buyers and suppliers, would put the price of Britain's Forties marker crude at \$30.50 a barrel—the cheapest high quality oil on the world market.

The cut would make North Sea oil \$3.50 a barrel cheaper than inferior Saudi Arabian light, the marker crude within the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), and \$5 cheaper than top quality African grades.

The price cut will not mean an oil export bonanza for the British. Britain already follows a policy of maintaining maximum output, currently standing at around 2.2 million barrels a day or five per cent of non-communist world demand.

OPEC has been trying unsuccessfully to counter the effects of an oil glut created by lingering world recession, competition from alternative fuels and, in the short term, mild winter weather in the oil-consuming northern hemisphere.

Although the oil industry has come to regard OPEC as the price leader for the rest of the world, the Geneva impasse switched the pressure on to Britain to take a lead.

BNOC's customers told the trading company the existing British price of \$33.50 a barrel was too high in view of the oil glut and a price slump on the free spot market.

Traders were this week able to buy up cargoes on the spot market for as little as \$29 a barrel. Refineries in the meantime are

getting a return of little more than \$29 on the products they extract from a barrel of North Sea oil.

The industry will now be looking to see how the spot market reacts to the news from BNOC.

A major foreign buyer told Reuters he expected spot prices to drop below \$29 next week but said they were likely to recover within 10 days.

Oil analysts calculated Saudi Arabia, OPEC's largest producer, would have to cut its oil price from \$34 to between \$28 and \$29 to compete with the new British price.

Prior to the BNOC move there was speculation in the Gulf that the Saudis and their Gulf allies were considering trimming their prices to \$30 a barrel.

Any Saudi move, however, was likely to be taken in conjunction with other Gulf producers or in the framework of a future OPEC agreement, analysts said.

The BNOC cut, if accepted, would also put heavy pressure on Nigeria which sells a crude comparable in quality to that from the North Sea for \$35.50 a barrel.

Customers have turned away from Nigeria, which has seen its sales drop some 50 per cent this year, rather than enter into contracts at prices they believe are destined to fall.

BNOC's pricing strategy could still run into trouble if customers and suppliers declined to accept the recommendation.

Spokesmen for several oil majors, which operate as buyers and suppliers, said the \$3 a barrel cut for the main North Sea grades was smaller than expected.

They said acceptance of the recommendation did not rule out future pressure for further cuts if spot prices stayed significantly below the new level.

Although the spot market trades only about three million barrels a day, or seven per cent of non-communist world demand, it is increasingly recognised as an important barometer.

The British government meanwhile put an optimistic interpretation on the BNOC recommendation.

An energy department spokesman said the government helmed a modest fall in oil prices would be, on balance, good for the world and British economies.

"It is nonsense to suggest that BNOC is leading the market down. BNOC is doing no more than reflecting market conditions and the market has already moved downwards in price," he said.

Meanwhile OPEC will face almost irresistible pressure to reduce prices following Friday's proposed cut of British North Sea crude, Gulf oil analysts said.

African exporters of high-quality crude, which competes with North Sea oil, will feel particularly threatened by the new price, they said.

Among Gulf exporters, Abu Dhabi and Kuwait appeared the most vulnerable, the analysts said.

Both have denied discounting on OPEC prices in recent days although industry sources said their crude was appearing in the spot market at lowish prices.

Oil markets have been expecting Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies to trim prices by about \$4, taking the Saudi light crude used as the key OPEC price to \$30 a barrel.

The analysts said the British cut increased pressure on Saudi Arabia in order to restore the traditional quality differential between its crude and North Sea oil.

But most experts did not expect a unilateral move by the kingdom,

which probably will coordinate any reduction within OPEC or at least the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council.

Some analysts speculated that the British decision could have been in some way coordinated with a future Saudi price cut, but they had no confirmation.

The analysts said the British cut also made a reduction by non-OPEC Oman a virtual certainty. It has in the past few days reopened talks with oil company customers about giving a \$4 discount on its \$34 price, they said.

The official Kuwaiti news agency quoted Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali Al Khalifa AJ Sabah as saying two OPEC members were planning to sell their crude oil at \$30 a barrel, \$4 less than OPEC's benchmark price.

On the other hand, a sharp drop in Britain's oil prices would bring a "total halt" to new North Sea investments and eventually turn the country into an oil importer, Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said Thursday.

In Norway, the Norwegian state oil company Friday Statoil cut its price of North Sea crude oil by between \$3 and \$3.50 per barrel, effective from Feb. 10, a company spokesman said.

The market price for Norwegian crude will now vary between \$30 and \$31.25 a barrel, depending on quality and points of loading.

Statoil has been watching for price cuts by BNOC, regarded as North Sea oil market leaders, for the past three weeks and it was expected that they would follow the British lead.

In late news, Nigeria plans to cut its oil prices next week to the same as the new North Sea pricing levels, industry sources said Friday.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market closed mixed with government bonds gaining as much as one point on the strength of sterling after the proposed \$3 North Sea crude oil price cut by the state owned British National Oil Corp. dealers said.

The government broker's supply of the 700 million 10½ per cent 1987 exchange rate stock was exhausted, having made its debut Thursday, dealers added.

Equities were mixed but with an easier bias due to end account profit taking and at 1500 Friday the F.T. index was down 6.1 at 644.2.

Lloyds Bank moved erratically after full year results but ended 25p up at a high of 473. Other banks were higher as well with Natwest and Barclays gaining 12p and 9p respectively.

Insurances ended mixed but with a slightly firmer bias having eased Thursday on the Australian bush fire news. Leading industrials declined on profit taking with Unilever 23p off at 785. STC fell 5p to 202 after results.

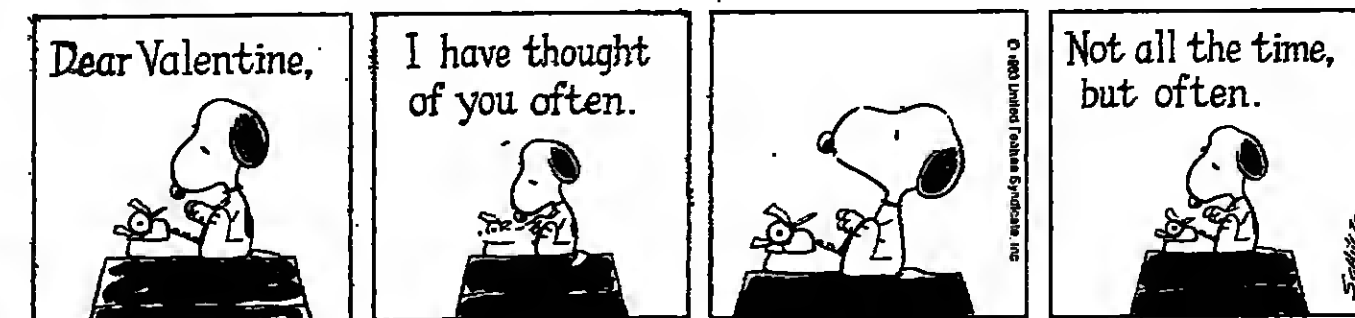
Gold shares eased with the bullion price and North Americans were mixed.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

| | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| One sterling | 1.5435:45 | U.S. dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.2525:55 | Canadian dollars |
| | 2.4035:45 | West German marks |
| | 2.6580:90 | Dutch guilders |
| | 1.0980:2.0000 | Swiss francs |
| | 47.38:43 | Belgian francs |
| | 6.8225:75 | French francs |
| | 1387.00:1388.00 | Italian lire |
| | 234.20:35 | Japanese yen |
| | 7.3820:50 | Swedish crowns |
| | 7.0690:0720 | Norwegian crowns |
| | 8.5225:55 | Danish crowns |
| One ounce of gold | 502.00:503.00 | U.S. dollars |

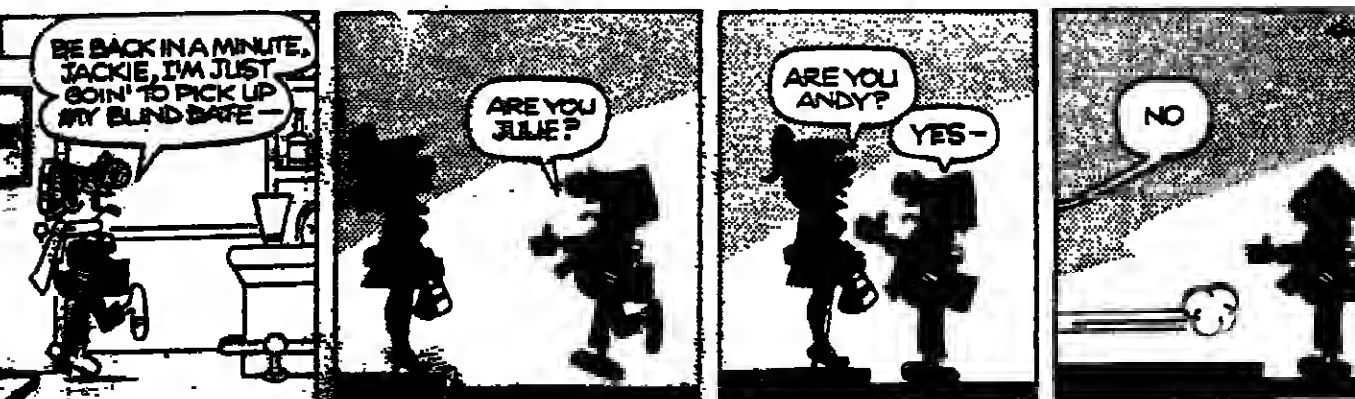
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 20, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to make long-range plans that could provide greater affluence for you in the days ahead. Try to be more cooperative with associates and be more productive.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Listening to ideas of close ties and cooperating more with them is wise at this time. Devote evening to loved one.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Accept your friends as they are instead of trying to change them, and you get along better. Schedule your time well.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You may be in a mood to spend a lot of money for a good time, but stay within your budget and you'll be happier.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Use more kindness and gentleness at home and improve harmony there. Make this a most worthwhile day.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) A good day to make detailed plans that could give you added security in the future. Catch up with your reading today.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You may want to add to income but be careful of tricky individuals that could bring you much trouble. Express happiness.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Not a good day to be forceful with others. Plan how to have a more ideal social life. Be charming with everyone.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You had better carry through with an important responsibility you have instead of trying to get out of it.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Some friends may appear thin-skinned today so treat them with kid gloves for continued harmony. Be diplomatic.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try to assist less fortunate persons than yourself and gain their goodwill instead of expecting favors from them.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have different ideas now than usual but do nothing to upset others. Live by the Golden Rule and be happy.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Your intuition is fine now, so follow it for best results. Make new arrangements for gaining your most cherished aims.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be one endowed with many talents and should have fine surroundings and personalities about early in life in order to set the right pattern for a most successful life. One who will lend a helping hand to others.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by Carol Duttling

ACROSS

1 Egyptian cotton

5 Spot for Elsa

9 Tumults

13 Genesis name

14 New York Island

16 Field burrower

17 Mona —

18 Give shares

19 Lamb

20 Possible effect of a solar eclipse?

28 Manner

24 Not mine

25 Certain

26 Dote on

28 Lovers' meeting

31 — now (immediately)

32 Between R and V

35 Astronaut's desire?

39 More than damp

40 Equal

41 Ammonia compound

42 Bart or Ringo

44 Wing-footed

45 Try for a basket

47 Hip

48 Produce shopper's complaint?

53 Ambler the author

54 Artist's tripod

55 Want

57 Shaped figure

58 — nous

59 Potter's material

60 Antiquing device

61 "— Death"

62 Rochester's love

21 Honshu city; var.

22 Rocky peak

25 Stash

26 Seacoast

27 Veto at the U.N.

28 "My Name is —" Lav

29 Portal

31 Maple genus

32 Cut

33 Malody

34 Second-hand

36 Cornered

37 Cause for a medal

38 Fama

42 Pate's gama

43 As well

44 Sharp corners

45 Body gesture

46 German writer

47 Rhone feeder

48 Mambane

49 Amah's relative

50 Adherents; aff.

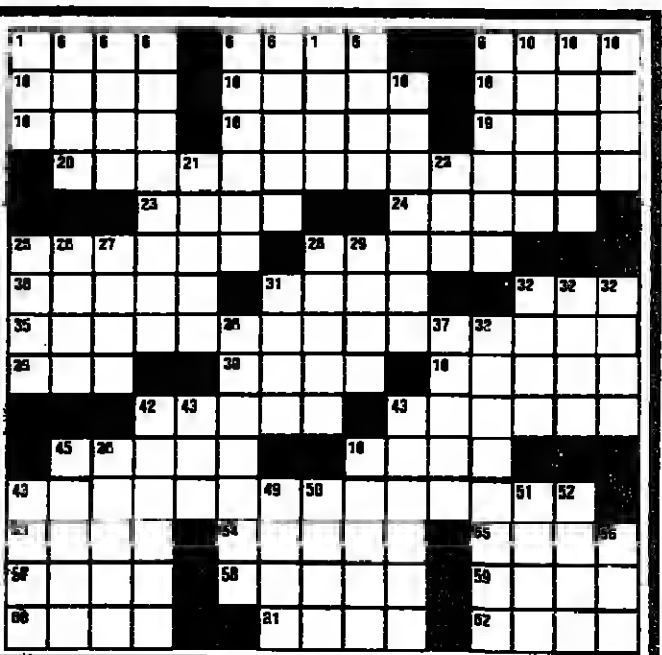
51 Squirming

52 Closa by

56 Color fabrics

YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE SOLVED:

TRAIP ADEMA PAIR
TIPS APTHEM TITIE
ADDITIONER MANGER
VIEW CATO RITANIA
HOLLY TRACO
ATRIENS AIRRABIE
GRADY OSHIAN WALE
SARIMITHIEGALLERY
EPIE GALEE ALEIE
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WORLD

Danger of more bush fires remains in S. Australia

MELBOURNE (R) — Bush fires which devastated vast areas of southern Australia for two days, killing at least 69 people, could flare up again over the weekend, senior firefighting officials said Friday.

Cool and calm weather has helped firemen contain and control the fires which raged through vast areas of both Victoria and South Australia on Wednesday and Thursday, but higher temperatures have been forecast this weekend in both states.

The chairman of Victoria's rural fire authority, Laurie Newell, said: "If the temperatures build up and the conditions become ripe for a fire, then we could have a repetition. We believe it could turn bad."

South Australian officials have also expressed concern over rising temperatures. Fire service spokesman Peter Mills said in Adelaide that the danger had not passed.

Adelaide police said a preliminary check had shown a broken electric power line had probably caused the area's most serious fire which killed 14 of the 26 people who died in the state.

A 19-year-old unemployed youth was earlier remanded in custody for his own safety by Adelaide magistrates after being charged with deliberately lighting a fire near the city on Wednesday. He did not enter any plea.

Police in Adelaide and Melbourne are investigating several reports of arson but the Adelaide youth is the only person arrested so far.

The scale of the horror has prompted a massive response from Australians who have flooded relief agencies with donations of money and supplies.

The Australian Red Cross and other charities have had to ask people to stop sending donations other than money because their distribution systems have been overwhelmed with material.

A cramped floodwater tunnel at a large dam saved the lives of 83 people trapped by bush fires for 24 hours, firefighters said.

The group, including pregnant women and small children, packed

into the 30-metre long tunnel at the Yarra dam, in wooded hills above Melbourne, when the fire raged towards the small township of McMahon Creek Thursday.

The flames reached within 300 metres of the tunnel entrance before a wind change blew them in another direction.

Journalist John Lahey, trapped with the McMahon Creek town-folk while he was reporting on the fires for the Melbourne Age newspaper, praised police sergeant Graham Newbegin and Ian Findlay who made repeated forays through the flame encircling the dam to bring other people to the tunnel.

"They drove through the wall of flames. That doesn't sound much but it was a terrifying spectacle and they drove through it three times to save people," Lahey said.

"Some people didn't want to be saved — they wanted to stay in their houses. So in the end they huddled two people into the boot of the car without any ceremony and drove them to safety."

Devastated town near Melbourne resembles Hiroshima

MELBOURNE (R) — Bush fires which raged through a small town near Melbourne caused damage equivalent to the blast of an atomic bomb like the one dropped on Hiroshima, according to a fire management expert.

Prof. Ian Ferguson of Melbourne University's forestry department said the fire which obliterated the area around Cockatoo and killed 26 people was about 30 times more intense than a normal bush fire.

Witnesses described huge, incandescent fireballs roaring like trains through town streets, consuming everything they touched.

Half a dozen small towns in Victoria were almost completely destroyed in the two-day firestorm and the pictures shown in the Australia media were reminiscent of the devastation in Japan after the world's first wartime atomic blast.

Italian publisher arrested

MILAN, Italy (R) — Police Friday arrested Angelo Rizzoli, the chairman of Italy's most powerful publishing group, Rizzoli, judicial sources said.

His brother Alberto, a leading member of the Rizzoli board, and Bruno Tassan Din, who recently announced his resignation as administrator of the financially-troubled group, were also arrested, they said.

The charges were not immediately specified.

Rizzoli, which controls the influential Milan daily Corriere della Sera, has been plagued by difficulties recently surrounding its connections with the collapsed Milan bank, Banco Ambrosiano.

The group, which has 9,500 employees, was placed under special administration late last year to save it from bankruptcy after its chairman said it faced debts of over 280 billion lire (\$200 million).

Mr. Tassan Din and Angelo Rizzoli were both named in 1981 as members of the illegal P2 (Propaganda Two) Masonic lodge, whose exposure brought down the government of former Prime Minister Arnaldo Forlani.

Warsaw court sentences Radio Solidarity members

WARSAW (R) — A Polish military court has sentenced the organisers of the clandestine Radio Solidarity, which broadcast in defiance of martial law, to 4½ years in prison in the latest move against the underground opposition.

Zbigniew Romaszewski, a veteran campaigner for civil rights and former senior official with the now-banned free trade union, was found guilty by the Warsaw court Thursday of organising an illegal radio station and transmitting false information.

Eight other people, including his wife Zofia, received shorter terms, some suspended, in one of the most important trials of underground activists since martial law was imposed in Dec. 1981, halting Solidarity's political challenge.

Radio Solidarity broadcasts were heard in Warsaw and other major cities more than a dozen times last summer, although they were often faint and usually jammed. They urged people to oppose the military authorities and gave information on protests.

Underground leaders still at large have vowed to continue their struggle despite the suspension of martial law in December.

The sentence of Mr. Romaszewski, 43, was not considered particularly severe. Prison terms of up to 10 years were imposed on some activists for organising strikes and demonstrations in the early days of martial law.

The two other top Solidarity organisers sentenced so far were Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, jailed for six years, and Piotr Bednarski, jailed for four years, for their underground work in the Western

industrial city of Wroclaw.

Other key figures facing trial soon include five members of the Workers' Defence Committee (KOR) dissident group, of which Mr. Romaszewski was a founder, who were closely associated with Solidarity.

Danes debate sanction

COPENHAGEN (R) — Danish Members of Parliament were expected to decide Friday not to renew the European Community's sanctions against the Soviet Union, imposed last year after martial law was declared in Poland.

Danish Foreign Minister Uffe Ellemann-Jensen told Reuters he would ask parliament's powerful Common Market relations committee for a mandate to extend the Danish sanctions for a further two months from March 1.

Parliamentary officials said they expected the committee to refuse. "There is a very real possibility of this happening," Mr. Ellemann-Jensen said.

Community trade sanctions against the Soviet Union only comprise some 30 products and are largely symbolic, foreign ministry officials said.

Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen said an eventual refusal by the Common Market affairs committee to renew the sanctions would result from a policy change by Parliament's dominant Social Democratic Party.

This would be an absurd situation, he said, since it was the Social Democrats who introduced the sanctions when they were in government.

David Soul in trouble

LOS ANGELES (R) — David Soul, a star of the U.S. television series "Starsky and Hutch" who was accused of hitting his wife, was ordered by a judge to attend classes on the causes of domestic violence.

Soul, 39, who played detective Ken Hutchinson in the television series, pleaded not guilty in Los Angeles last November to charges of battery and "spousal abuse."

The prosecution said Soul's 31-year-old wife, Patricia, alleged he had hit her across the face during an argument at their home in the fashionable Bel-Air district of Los Angeles.

Later the television star and his wife were reconciled, but the prosecution rejected Mrs. Soul's request to drop the charges.

Soul, free on bail of \$500, was not in Los Angeles municipal court to hear Judge Timothy England approve his participation in the programme.

If Soul completes the sessions, which begin with the classes on the reasons for domestic violence, the charges against him will be dropped.

Dacca wants 'national dialogue'

DACCA (R) — Bangladesh's military ruler Hossain Mohammad Ershad Friday offered an olive branch to his civilian political opponents after violent student disturbances this week which have shaken the stability of his martial law government.

Speaking on national radio and television he proposed what he described as a "national dialogue" between the armed forces and all political groups to determine the country's future.

He said the talks would begin next month, the first anniversary of the bloodless military coup which brought him to power, pledging to end corruption and misrule.

The general, criticised for his arbitrary rule, appeared to go out of his way Friday to show he was willing to consult with all political groups before deciding on his next step.

Gen. Ershad said Friday he regretted the deaths and injuries caused by this week's student violence and the damage to state property and emphasised the importance of a national debate to settle differences.

Police found gas masks, camouflage fatigues, scuba diving equipment and three radio receivers in the Americans' house in Nakbon Phanom, from where, according to Thai newspaper reports, Griz launched his abortive raid into Laos.

The Bangkok Post has said that Miss Standerwick was the daughter of an American air force pilot, Lt. Col. Robert Standerwick, whose plane was shot down over Laos in 1971.

U.S. records showed that a pilot by that name was missing and presumed dead in Laos but did not indicate whether Lynne Standerwick was his daughter, U.S. source said.

World's annual alcohol consumption totals \$170b

GENEVA (R) — World alcohol consumption has doubled in the past 20 years to an estimated annual total of \$170 billion, and a few multinational beer and spirit makers now dominate markets, according to a United Nations report.

The report, obtained by Reuters, was commissioned by the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) as a backdrop for a planned U.N. campaign to alert the world to the problems of alcohol.

It criticises the advertising campaigns of multinationals in the Third World where consumers are more vulnerable, and hits out at the use of profits from other lines to cut prices and boost overall alcohol consumption.

Neither agency agreed to release the report after its authors, Frederick Clairmonte of UNCTAD and John Cavanagh of WHO, completed it last October.

Officials declined to comment on the reason, but sources close to WHO said it was because of the report's explicit criticism of the multinationals.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Mother of five loses court battle

LONDON (R) — Every baby is a blessing and joy for its mother... whether she wants it or not — a British judge ruled. He told mother-of-five Muriel Udale, 37, that surgeons who operated to sterilise her could not be forced to pay the cost of raising a son born after the operation. High Court judge Kenneth Jupp awarded her £9,025 (\$14,000) for the suffering of an unwanted pregnancy but nothing for the birth itself or the cost of raising the boy. "It has been an assumption since time immemorial that children coming into this world, even if the world is a vale of tears, is a blessing and an occasion for rejoicing," he said. Mrs. Udale was happy to have the child now and that was her reward, he said.

Scores reportedly shot in Iran

PARIS (R) — Scores of prisoners in Tehran's Evin jail were executed on Jan. 28, the Mujahedin organisation said. A statement issued by the group's Paris office listed Hossein Khorasani, a well-known merchant in the bazaar of Gorgan, on the Caspian Sea, as one of the people alleged to have been shot. A spokesman for Evin prison, refused to comment on the statement when contacted by Reuters from London.

Former policeman kills 2nd wife

MILFORD, Connecticut (R) — A former policeman, found not guilty by reason of insanity of killing his first wife, has been charged, with murdering his second wife, Matthew Quintillano, 47, was charged with shooting Sally Quintillano, 46, three times in the head and neck. Her body was found last Friday by her daughter when she got home from school. The victim had recently filed for divorce. Quintillano, charged in 1975 with shooting dead his first wife, was found not guilty three years later after psychiatric tests.

Singapore pardons woman trafficker

SINGAPORE (R) — A 25-year-old Singapore mother, sentenced to death for drug trafficking five years ago, has had the sentence reduced to life imprisonment, her lawyer said. Siti Aminah Binte Jaffar, the first drug trafficker to escape death under a presidential clemency, was an 18-year-old mother of a baby boy when she was arrested with her lover, Anwar Ali Khan, at a luxury hotel on May 6, 1977. Anwar, 29, has failed to obtain a presidential pardon and is expected to be hanged in the next few weeks, according to legal sources.

French intelligence officer found dead

NICE, France (R) — A French secret agent has been found dead with a bullet in his head in the foothills of the Alps some 65 kilometres north of Nice. French newspapers said. Police sources said the body of Lt.-Col. Bernard Nut, 47, was discovered under snow near the town of Puget Théniers on Tuesday and first results of an investigation suggested he had committed suicide. The sources were unable to confirm the newspaper reports that Lt.-Col. Nut was a member of the external intelligence service (DGSE) and described him only as a senior army officer.

Finnish Communists lose popularity

HELSINKI (R) — Recent opinion polls show Finland's Communists may fall further behind the country's larger political parties in general elections scheduled for March 20-21. The People's Democratic League, which contains Communists and some socialists, was once the country's biggest party in parliament but is now ranked only fourth. It left the coalition government last month after voting against 1983 military spending endorsed by the other parties in the cabinet. Opinion polls conducted since then show it is likely to lose ground in next month's election to the three biggest parties, the Social Democrats, Conservatives and Centrists.

1957 nuclear plant mishap causes concern in Britain

LONDON (R) — A serious accident at a British nuclear reactor 26 years ago may have caused hundreds of cases of cancer, an official British report said Friday.

The National Radiological Protection Board said the October 1957 accident at the Windscale reactor in northern England may have been responsible for about 250 cases of thyroid cancer, 13 of them fatal.

A board spokesman said the spread of major releases of radioactivity through England, Wales

and parts of northern Europe after a two-day fire was one of the most serious ever to occur at a Western nuclear plant.

"It was a bigger event than Three Mile Island in terms of the amount of radioactivity released," he said.

One leading environmental body, the political ecology research group, published a report two years ago estimating that the Windscale accident would have caused 250 cases of thyroid cancer, 13 of them fatal.

Quebec threatens to fire 71,000 striking teachers

QUEBEC (R) — Quebec's national assembly passed special legislation Thursday under which 71,000 striking teachers could be dismissed, lose seniority or be fined Canadian \$200 dollars a day.

The measure, approved by 64 votes to 33 with one abstention, was aimed at ending a three-week strike which has closed the province's schools and takes effect as of Thursday.

The leaders of the Teachers' Union earlier rejected a government offer to suspend the debate on the legislation and refer their complaints to a legislative committee.

The teachers went on strike after the government imposed three-year contracts on all Quebec's public workers, cutting wages by as much as 20 per cent. Debate over the measure was so

heated that at one point Premier Rene Levesque said he was willing to call an election over the strike. He said the new law would be applied immediately unless the teachers returned to work.

The new contract prompted a general strike by all Quebec civil service unions, but only the teachers have remained out.

The teachers' union said they wanted independent mediation on the main issues of job security and workloads, in addition to curriculum, adult education and teacher transfers.

But Yvon Charbonneau, president of the largest teachers' union, the Centrale de L'enseignement du Quebec, said Mr. Levesque flatly rejected this and would only offer to refer the complaints to a parliamentary commission.

2 sunken U.S. warships photographed

WASHINGTON (R) — Skulls of doomed American sailors lying near their cutlasses and canoes on the decks of two ancient U.S. warships have been photographed by scientists using remote-controlled underwater cameras.

Violet squalls sank the warships on Aug. 8, 1813, in the icy depths of Lake Ontario as they waited to engage British vessels in the Anglo-American war, a report in the National Geographic magazine said.

The ships, named Hamilton and Scourge, went down with at least 50 seamen and now lie upright on the Lake's bed at a depth of 95 metres, cannons poised, cannonballs stacked nearby.

Project director Daniel Nelson, whose team photographed the ships last May, wrote in the latest issue of the National Geographic: "Hamilton and Scourge are three-dimensional blueprints of their time, containing a wealth of historical detail on a period as important as it was poorly documented."

ABC interviews Soviet defectors held prisoner by Afghan guerrillas

NEW YORK (R) — Soviet soldiers being held by Afghan guerrillas claim Russian troops are "killing everything that is alive in Afghanistan," according to interviews conducted in Afghanistan by ABC television.

The interviews, which were broadcast Thursday night on ABC's 20/20 programme, also contain claims by Soviet soldiers that chemical warfare is being used by their compatriots, although they offered no direct eyewitness evidence.

An ABC team went into Afghanistan for two days earlier this month to interview six Soviet defectors held as prisoners-of-war in a rebel camp.

One of them, army Private Sergei Meshecheyev, 26, told the team he defected "because I do not want to kill women and children, because the Soviet tro-

Assam violence leads to parliamentary boycott

NEW DELHI (R) — Opposition parties boycotted the opening of India's Parliament Friday to protest against government policy in northeastern Assam state where more than 250 people have been killed in election violence this month.

Following the latest bloodshed in Assam Thursday in which Muslim immigrants attacked villagers with arrows, guns and spears, the leading non-Communist opposition members stayed away from President Zail Singh's speech to both houses of Parliament.

At least 29 people were reported killed in Thursday's violence, which occurred during Assam's second round of polling. The third and last stage takes place on Sunday.

Opposition groups like the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) and the Janatha Party are boycotting the vote, called by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi despite bitter resistance by Assamese militants. President Singh said in his speech that "divisive and disruptive forces are at work fomenting violence and weakening the national

fabric." These must be fought resolutely, he said.

The fighting was sparked by a campaign by Assamese political and student groups which have boycotted the election in protest against the inclusion of illegal immigrants on electoral rolls.

Most deaths have come from clashes between pro and anti-election groups — often Muslim immigrants against Hindu Assamese — and from police shooting to disperse violent mobs.

Mrs. Gandhi told a meeting of her Congress (I) parliamentary party Thursday that the Assam elections were being held under the compulsion of circumstances and said: "We cannot go back on what was thought right for the people of Assam."

The state has been under direct central government rule since last March and an amendment to the constitution would be necessary to extend this beyond a year.

Communist and left-wing parties which oppose the anti-immigrant agitation did not join Friday's parliamentary boycott. But they are demanding a full-scale debate on Assam.

ops are killing everything that is alive in Afghanistan."

Asked how widespread the killing was, he added: "I do not know. They kill everything without count, with any kind of weapon."

Another, Private Valery Kisilev, 20, said he believed chemical warfare was being used by the Soviet forces.

"There are chemical units, that is, they are using the weapons here," Kisilev said. "The army has chemical units everywhere. The infantry has them, the paratroopers. Even the air force has its specialists in that field."

He said he had seen large holes he believed were caused by chemical weapons which had coloured the soil red, but added: "I am not a chemist."

Sergeant Alexander Zhurkovsky, 21, said troops morale

was low. "Nobody wants to fight. All soldiers want to go home."

But Kisilev said many soldiers opted for Afghanistan because a year there counted as two in the service.

The prisoners said Soviet soldiers trade their personal belongings, sometimes even ammunition, for cash.

They added that the truth about the war was being kept from the Soviet people. Soldiers had to take oaths swearing they would not discuss the war when they returned home.

Two of the six soldiers said they wanted to return home even though they face severe penalties. The other four said they would like to go to the United States.

Rebel leaders told ABC television the soldiers were being well treated and four of them were studying Islam.

Kremlin signals end to liberal trends in Moscow theatre with press attack

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet leadership has signalled a crackdown on liberal trends in the Moscow theatre by publishing a sharp attack on current repertoires and demanding a return to dramas about positive Communist heroes.

A front-page editorial in Moskovskaya Pravda, newspaper of the Moscow City Communist Party, criticised the present state of the theatre and said that in particular the works of young Soviet authors had become unacceptable.

These dwelt too much on the problems of private individuals or on family quarrels and looked too much at the negative side of life, it said.

It said it was time to remember that Soviet theatre was supposed to play a part in political education and called on the Moscow companies to stage dramas dealing with achievements or current poli-

tical issues. Stage companies were paying too little attention to portraying the "peace-loving foreign policies of our country", it added.

In recent years Moscow theatres have tried to get away from the austere strictures of "socialist realism" and to look at the problems confronting individuals in Soviet society.

These liberal trends have never been given full backing by the leadership and plays have occasionally been taken off after one or two performances.

The editorial, in Moskovskaya Pravda indicated that the Soviet leadership had decided to launch a drive against the development of modern Western-style drama.

The report said the leadership had already told theatre managers it expected a change in repertoires.

The move against the theatre

appeared to be part of a wide-ranging campaign by party leader Yuri Andropov to increase discipline and enforce adherence to strict Communist values.

Moskovskaya Pravda also complained that theatres were putting on too many classical plays instead of ideological dramas.

Repertoires of foreign plays were also poor, according to the report.

"For some reason five of our theatres think that the riches of foreign drama consist only of the plays by Tennessee Williams," it said.

Theatre troupes were not performing enough nor introducing enough new plays every year, the daily added.

It said it was time for the major theatres to open small stages in the city's distant suburbs and send some of their permanent cast to staff these.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Neither vulnerable. East deals.

NORTH
♦ KQJ
♦ K954
♦ A10642
♦ 6

WEST EAST
♦ 7 ♦ 10932
♦ Q83 ♦ 10
♦ 5973 ♦ Q8
♦ A10542 ♦ KQJ973

SOUTH
♦ A8654
♦ AJ762
♦ K5
♦ 8

The bidding:
East 1♦ Pass West 2♦
Pass 3♦ 3NT 4NT
Pass 5♦ Pass 6♦
Pass Pass Pass
Opening lead: Ace of ♠.

You should learn from your mistakes, or so we are told. But somehow it seems almost indecent to profit from them. This hand is from the Life Master Pairs Championship at the recent Summer North American Championships.

Looking only at the North-South hands, you would want to play in a heart slam. However, it would take an unnatural line of play to make your slam. Most likely

you would lose a club trick and a trump. However, Ed and Joyce Landau of Wayne, N.J., ended up in six spades via the above sequence, and Ed proceeded to make it!

West led the ace of clubs and shifted to his singleton trump. Declarer took dummy's three high trumps as West parted with two clubs. Declarer came to hand with the king of diamonds and drew the last trump. Dummy sluffed a diamond and West let go another club. Now declarer led a diamond to the ace and ruffed a diamond, and when East discarded a club on that trick, declarer had an inferential count of the hand.

Since East had entered the bidding at the three-level missing the ace of his suit, he had to have at least six clubs. And he had shown up with four aces and two diamonds. Therefore, he could have at most one heart.

In that event, the hand could be made only if East had started with either a singleton queen or singleton ten of hearts. Declarer cashed the ace of hearts and, when the ten dropped from West, he continued with a low heart to the nine. When the finesse succeeded, the slam was home for 23½ out of a possible 25 matchpoints.

Handwritten signature: *Handwritten signature*